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IND	INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION									
	APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US  MCMAHON, Andrew P., LEE, Scott K., TAKADA, Shinji									
172	/1/ >	ION, Anuton 1., Day, Sect 2	A., IARADA, Sumji							
Appl	Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:									
1.			items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.	-						
1. 2.	Ľ.		items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.  QUENT submission of items concerning a filing							
3.	×	This is an express request to begi	gin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C.	371(f)) at any time rather than delay						
	_	examination until the expiration	of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 37	71(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).						
4.	$\boxtimes$			19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.						
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			application was filed in the United States Receiv	· ,						
6.		A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).								
7.		A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).								
8.	X	Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))								
		<ul> <li>a.   are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).</li> <li>b.   have been transmitted by the International Bureau.</li> </ul>								
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11.			iminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).							
12.		A translation of the annexes to th	he International Preliminary Examination Report	ort under PCT Article 36						
		(35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).	-							
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13.			ement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.							
14.			cording. A separate cover sheet in compliance v	with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.						
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#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANTS: McMahon et al.

ASSIGNEE: President and Fellows of Harvard College

SERIAL NUMBER: 09/674,292 EXAMINER: Not Yet Assigned

I.A. FILING DATE: April 30, 1998 ART UNIT: Not Yet Assigned

FOR: INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION

August 1, 2001

Boston, Massachusetts

#### **BOX PCT**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

# STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF COMPUTER READABLE FORM SUBMISSION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f)

I hereby state that the content of the paper and computer readable forms of the Sequence Listing, submitted in the above-identified application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(c) and 1.821(e), respectively, are the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Sean M. Coughlin

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# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

#### PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to examination of the above-identified patent application, please amend the application as set forth below and consider the following remarks.

# In the Specification:

Please insert the Sequence Listing, pages 1-15, at the end of the specification.

#### REMARKS

Applicants submit a Sequence Listing for the nucleotide sequences disclosed in the specification, in compliance with the requirements for patent applications containing nucleotide sequences and/or amino acid sequence disclosures. 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Applicants respectfully submit that the present application complies with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.821-1.825. If there are any questions regarding these amendments and remarks, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

Ivor R. Elrifi, Reg. No.: 39,529I

Ingrid A. Beattie, Reg. No. 42,306

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# INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION

# Background of the Invention

The invention relates to neuronal growth and differentiation.

What polypeptides are secreted cysteine-rich glycosylated polypeptides that play a role in the development of a wide range of organisms. The What family of polypeptides contains at least 16 mammalian members which bind to an extracellular domain of a family of cell surface proteins called Frizzled receptors. What polypeptides may play a role in embryonic induction, generation of cell polarity, and specification of cell fate. Deregulation of What signalling has been linked to tumor development.

#### Summary of the Invention

The invention is based on the discovery that Wnt polypeptides regulate neuronal precursor cell fate, i.e., 20 the type of neuron into which a precursor cell differentiates depends qualitatively on the Wnt signal it For example, Wnt-1 specifies midbrain cell receives. In addition to regulation of cell type, Wnt polypeptides regulate neural precursor state, i.e., 25 proliferation versus differentiation. A stem cell phenotype is characterized by mitotic activity and a lack of characteristics associated with a mature terminallydifferentiated neuron, whereas a differentiated phenotype is characterized by a lack of proliferation and 30 acquisition of properties, e.g., morphology or cell surface proteins, associated with a particular terminally-differentiated neural cell type.

The invention features an enriched population of mammalian dorsal neural precursor cells that maintain a stem cell phenotype in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide. By an "enriched population" is meant a population of

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cells that has been treated with a Wnt polypeptide to selectively expand a desired neural precursor cell type. Thus, an enriched population of neural precursor cells is not naturally-occurring, but contains a higher

5 concentration of neural precursor cells having a particular cell fate compared to the concentration in a naturally-occurring population of stem cells.

The Wnt polypeptide is preferably a Wnt-1 class polypeptide such as Wnt-1, Wnt-2, Wnt-3a, Wnt-7a, and 10 Wnt-7b. A Wnt-1 class polypeptide is a Wnt polypeptide that transforms C57MG cells in culture. Other Wnt polypeptides, e.g., Wnt-5a, that play a role in midbrain development may also be used to culture stem cells.

A drawback of conventional stem cell preparations 15 is that they heterogenous, i.e., a precursor cell with a particular cell fate may constitute only a small fraction of the population. The invention solves this problem by providing a method of selecting for a desired precursor cell type, i.e., by contacting the cell with a Wnt 20 polypeptide. For example, the invention provides a method of treating a heterogeneous population of neural cell precursor cells to enrich for neural precursor cells committed to a desired cell fate by culturing the population with a Wnt polypeptide, e.g., a Wnt-1 class 25 polypeptide. Neural precursor cells selectively proliferate in the presence of the Wnt polypeptide, whereas other precursor cells do not proliferate (or proliferate at a rate lower than that of the dorsal neural precursor cells). Thus, repeated culturing of the 30 population in this manner yields a population of neural precursor cells that is progressively more enriched for dorsal neural precursor cells. The enriched population of dorsal neural precursor cells is at least 60%,

35 more preferably at least 90%, more preferably at least

preferably at least 75%, more preferably at least 80%,

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95%, more preferably at least 98%, and most preferably 100% dorsal neural precursor cells.

For example, the invention encompasses an enriched population of mammalian dopaminergic neuron precursor Selection of such cells is accomplished by contacting a heterogenous population of precursor cells with a Wnt-1 class polypeptide. The cells may be human or porcine cells and may be derived from fetal tissue. The cells are mitotically-active and maintaining a stem 10 cell phenotype in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide. the absence of a Wnt polypeptide, the cells cease proliferating and differentiate into dopaminergic neurons. A dopaminergic neuron is one that produces dopamine. Preferably, the Wnt polypeptide is human Wnt-1 15 or a fragment of Wnt-1 that is capable of stimulating proliferation of such cells and arresting differentiation. Since Wnt polypeptides have mitogenic activity for neural precursor cells, a method of stimulating cell proliferation of a dorsal neural 20 precursor cell is carried out by contacting the cell in culture or in vivo with a Wnt-1 polypeptide and/or a Wnt-3a polypeptide. To promote proliferation of mammalian dopaminergic neuron precursor cells, the polypeptide preferably has a sequence that is at least 80% identical 25 to amino acid sequence of naturally-occurring human Wnt-1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and has a biological property of naturallyoccurring Wnt-1, e.g., the ability to maintain the neural stem cell phenotype of a neural precursor cell in culture.

tyrosine.

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#### Table 1: Human Wnt-1 amino acid sequence

- 1 MGLWALLPGW VSATLLLALA ALPAALAANS SGRWWGIVNV ASSTNLLTDS KSLOLVLEPS
- 61 LQLLSRKQRR LIRQNPGILH SVSGGLQSAV RECKWQFRNR RWNCPTAPGP 5 HLFGKIVNRG
  - 121 CRETAFIFAI TSAGVTHSVA RSCSEGSIES CTCDYRRRGP GGPDWHWGGC SDNIDFGRLF
    - 181 GREFVDSGEK GRDLRFLMNL HNNEAGRTTV FSEMRQECKC HGMSGSCTVR TCWMRLPTLR
- 10 241 AVGDVLRDRF DGASRVLYGN RGSNRASRAE LLRLEPEDPA HKPPSPHDLV YFEKSPNFCT
  - 301 YSGRLGTAGT AGRACNSSSP ALDGCELLCC GRGHRTRTQR VTERCNCTFH WCCHVSCRNC
    - 361 THTRVLHECL (SEQ ID NO:1)

#### 15 Table 2: Human Wnt-2 amino acid sequence

MNAPLGGIWLWLPLLLTWLTPEVNSSWWYMRATGGSSRVMCDNV
PGLVSSQRQLCHRHPDVMRAISQGVAEWTAECQHQFRQHRWNCNTLDRDHSLFGRVLL
RSSRESAFVYAISSAGVVFAITRACSQGEVKSCSCDPKKMGSAKDSKGIFDWGGCSDN
IDYGIKFARAFVDAKERKGKDARALMNLHNNRAGRKAVKRFLKQECKCHGVSGSCTLR
20 TCWLAMADFRKTGDYLWRKYNGAIQVVMNQDGTGFTVANERFKKPTKNDLVYFENSPD
YCIRDREAGSLGTAGRVCNLTSRGMDSCEVMCCGRGYDTSHVTRMTKCGCKFHWCCAV
RCQDCLEALDVHTCKAPKNADWTTAT (SEQ ID NO:2)

Where a particular polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule is said to have a specific percent identity to a 25 reference polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule of a defined length, the percent identity is relative to the reference polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule. peptide that is 50% identical to a reference polypeptide that is 100 amino acids long can be a 50 amino acid 30 polypeptide that is completely identical to a 50 amino acid long portion of the reference polypeptide. It might also be a 100 amino acid long polypeptide which is 50% identical to the reference polypeptide over its entire length. In the case of polypeptide sequences which are 35 less than 100% identical to a reference sequence, the non-identical positions are preferably, but not necessarily, conservative substitutions for the reference Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine and 40 alanine; valine, isoleucine, and leucine; aspartic acid and glutamic acid; asparagine and glutamine; serine and threonine; lysine and arginine; and phenylalanine and

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Sequence identity can be measured using sequence analysis software (for example, the Sequence Analysis Software Package of the Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center, 1710
5 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53705), with the default parameters as specified therein.

An enriched population of mammalian dorsal hindbrain precursor cells is also within the invention. Such cells are selected by contacting a heterogenous 10 population of cells with a mixture of a Wnt-1 polypeptide and a Wnt-3a polypeptide. An enriched population of mitotically-active mammalian hippocampal neuron precursor cells are selected by culturing the cells in the presence of a Wnt-1 class polypeptide such as Wnt-3a; the cells 15 maintain a stem cell phenotype in culture in the presence of a Wnt-3a polypeptide. Such precursor cells cease proliferating and differentiate into hippocampal neurons in the absence of the Wnt-3a polypeptide. Preferably, the Wnt-3a polypeptide has a sequence that is at least 20 80% identical to SEQ ID NO:2 and has a biological property of naturally-occurring Wnt-3a, e.g., the ability to maintain a neural stem cell phenotype in culture.

#### Table 3: Murine Wnt-3a amino acid sequence

MAPLGYLLVLCSLKQALGSYPIWWSLAVGPQYSSLSTQPILCAS

1 PGLVPKQLRFCRNYVEIMPSVAEGVKAGIQECQHQFRGRRWNCTTVSNSLAIFGPVL
DKATRESAFVHAIASAGVAFAVTRSCAEGSAAICGCSSRLQGSPGEGWKWGGCSEDIE
FGGMVSREFADARENRPDARSAMNRHNNEAGRQAIASHMHLKCKCHGLSGSCEVKTCW
WSQPDFRTIGDFLKDKYDSASEMVVEKHRESRGWVETLRPRYTYFKVPTERDLVYYEA
SPNFCEPNPETGSFGTRDRTCNVSSHGIDGCDLLCCGRGHNARTERRREKCHCVFHWC

3 0 CYVSCOECTRVYDVHTCK (SEQ ID NO:3)

Table 10: Human Wnt-3a amino acid sequence

CKCHGLSGSC EVKTCWWSQP DFRAIGDFLK DKYDSASEMV VEKHRESRGW VETLRPRYTY FKVPTERDLV YYEASPNFCE PNPETGSFGT RDRTCNVSSH GIDGCDLLCC GRGHNARAER RREKCRCVFH WCC (SEQ ID NO:10)

Table 4: Human Wnt-7a amino acid sequence

1 MNRKALRCLG HLFLSLGMVC LRIGGFSSVV ALGATIICNK IPGLAPRQRA ICQSRPDAII
61 VIGEGSQMGL DECQFQFRNG RWNCSALGER TVFGKELKVG SRDGAFTYAI IAAGVAHAIT
121 AACTHGNLSD CGCDKEKQGQ YHRDEGWKWG GCSADIRYGI GFAKVFVDAR EIKQNARTLM
40 181 NLHNNEAGRK ILEENMKLEC KCHGVSGSCT TKTCWTTLPQ FRELGYVLKD KYNEAVHVEP
241 VRASRNKRPT FLKIKKPLSY RKPMDTDLVY IEKSPNYCEE DPVTGSVGTQ GRACNKTAPQ

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301 ASGCDLMCCG RGYNTHQYAR VWQCNCKFHW CCYVKCNTCS ERTEMYTCK

# Table 5: Human Wnt-7b partial amino acid sequence

1 GVSGSCTTKT CWTTLPKFRE VGHLLKEKYN AAVQVEVVRA SRLRQPTFLR IKQLRSYQKP 61 METDLVYIEK SPNYCEEDAA TGSVGTQGRI CNRTSPGADG CDTMCCGRGY NTHQYTKVWQ 121 CNCK (SEQ ID NO:5) 5

# Table 6: Human Wnt-5a amino acid sequence

1 MAGSAMSSKF FLVALAIFFS FAQVVIEANS WWSLGMNNPV QMSEVYIIGA QPLCSQLAGL 61 SQGQKKLCHL YQDHMQYIGE GAKTGIKECQ YQFRHRRWNC STVDNTSVFG RVMQIGSRET 121 AFTYAVSAAG VVNAMSRACR EGELSTCGCS RAARPKDLPR DWLWGGCGDN IDYGYRFAKE 181 FVDAREREI HAKGSYESAR ILMNLHNNEA GRRTVYNLAD VACKCHGVSG SCSLKTCWLQ 241 LADFRKVGDA LKEKYDSAAA MRLNSRGKLV QVNSRFNSPT TQDLVYIDPS PDYCVRNEST 301 GSLGTQGRLC NKTSEGMDGC ELMCCGRGYD QFKTVQTERC HCKFHWCCYV KCKKCTEIVD

361 QFVCK (SEQ ID NO:6)

Other patterning signals, e.g., Bmp polypeptides 15 or Hedgehog polypeptides, are also used to induce differentiation of an enriched population of neural precursor cells into a differentiated neural cell type.

An population of neural precursor cells that is enriched for a particular type of precursor cell is 20 useful clinically, e.g., to repopulate a depleted population of a particular type of neuron. Depletion of subpopulations of neurons may be the result of the progression of a neurodegenerative disease such as Parkinson's Disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis,

25 Diffuse Lewy Body Disease, Cortical-basal Ganglionic Degeneration, Hallervorden-Spatz Disease, or Myoclonic Epilepsy. A method of inducing neuronal regeneration in an adult mammal suffering from a neurodegenerative disorder is carried out by transplanting into the

30 affected mammal an enriched population of dorsal neural precursor cells such as that cultured in the presence of one or more Wnt polypeptides. To promote proliferation of the transplanted stem cells in vivo, the method may also include a step of administering to the mammal a Wnt

35 polypeptide or Wnt agonist systemically or locally at the site of transplantation. For example, a patient suffering from Parkinson's disease is treated by transplanting into the brain of the patient an enriched

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population of dopaminergic neuron precursor cells. A Wnt-1 polypeptide may be administered concurrently or subsequent to transplantation.

The invention also includes a transgenic non-human 5 mammal, e.g., a rodent such as a mouse, the germ cells and somatic cells of which contain a null mutation, e.g., a deletion, in DNA encoding a Wnt polypeptide. These animals can serve as useful models of neural development. By "null mutation" is meant an alteration in the 10 nucleotide sequence that renders the gene incapable of expressing a functional protein product. The mutation could be in a Wnt gene regulatory region or in the coding sequence. It can, e.g., introduce a stop codon that results in production of a truncated, inactive gene 15 product or it can be a deletion of all or a substantial portion of the coding sequence.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof, and from the claims.

20 <u>Detailed Description</u>

The invention provides methods of selecting for neural precursor cells that will differentiate into a particular type of neuron upon exposure to a differentiation-inducing condition or composition and methods for growing such precursor cells in culture. The methods permit expansion of precursor cells of a desired cell fate to achieve large number of cells suitable for clinical transplantation.

#### Neural Stem Cells

Primary neural progenitor cells are obtained from a mammalian source, e.g., fetal CNS precursor tissue such as developing neural crest tissue, using known methods. Such primary cells are cultured in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide such as Wnt-1 class polypeptide (purified from a natural source or produced recombinantly) in

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conventional tissue culture medium such as Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) containing fetal calf serum or in serum-free tissue culture medium.

What polypeptides regulate neuronal precursor cell fate as well as neural precursor state. What polypeptides that belong to the Whit-1 class of Whit polypeptides are preferably used to culture neural precursor cells for the purpose of maintaining a stem cell phenotype and promoting proliferation. A Whit-1 class polypeptide is a 10 Whit polypeptide and that transforms C57MG cells in culture. To determine whether a Whit polypeptide is a

culture. To determine whether a Wnt polypeptide is a Wnt-1 class polypeptide, C57MG cells (an epithelial cell line derived from normal mouse mammary tissue) are cultured in the presence and absence of the Wnt

15 polypeptide using known methods, e.g., that described by Wong et al., 1994, Mol. Cell. Biol. 14:6278-6286, and their morphology assessed for a transformed phenotype.

Normal C57MG cells grow in a monolayer with a regular, cuboidal appearance at confluence, whereas culturing

20 C57MG cells in the presence of a Wnt-1 class polypeptide causes the cells to become transformed, i.e., refractile and elongated, growing over other cells in a disorganized manner. Wnt polypeptides of the Wnt-1 class cause C57MG cells to assume a transformed phenotype. Human Wnt

25 polypeptides which belong to the Wnt-1 class include Wnt-1 (GENBANK Accession #139743, Wnt-2 (GENBANK Accession #139750), Wnt-3a, Wnt-7a (GENBANK Accession #2501663), and Wnt-7b (GENBANK Accession #546573). A Wnt polypeptide, e.g., human Wnt-5a (GENBANK Accession

30 #731157), that is not a member of the Wnt-1 class may also be used (with or without a Wnt-1 class polypeptide) to culture neural precursor cells.

The cells are cultured in the presence or absence of feeder cells. Feeder cells may be engineered to produce a recombinant Wnt-1 class polypeptide such as

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Wnt-1 and/or Wnt-3a, e.g., by introducing DNA encoding a Wnt polypeptide, e.g., DNA encoding Wnt-1, Wnt-2, Wnt-3a, Wnt-7a or Wnt-7b, into the cell and culturing the cell under conditions that permit expression of the

5 recombinant polypeptide and secretion of the polypeptide into the extracellular environment. For example, feeder cells can be transfected with an expression vector containing DNA having the sequence of naturally-occuring Wnt-1, Wnt-2, or Wnt-3a.

#### 10 Table 7: Human Wnt-1 Nucleotide Sequence

1 atgtatgtat gtatgtatgt atgtatgtat acgtgcgtgc acctgtgtgt gcttggtgtc 61 agtggggete agacateace tgatteeetg gaactggagt tacaggtgge tataagccac 121 cacttgggtg ctgagaacag agtccgggcc tctggcagag cagtcagtgc 15 ttttagccac 181 tgagccactc tcatcccccc aattatgttc atcttgagtt gggcaggtac ggtggcggaa 241 taggcctgta atcccagcag tcactggacc atcatgggtt ctacatatta 20 301 ttaggtaggg tcacacagca agatccggtc acaaaaccag caacaacaaa aaccaaaagg 361 agccagette tteceacaag cattetttee etcaggtett cagetecate tgacagctac 421 teggetggtg gtectatect ttetgageet agttgeeaga gaaacaagee 25 cggttcatct 481 tcatgactag cacatctaat gataagcaca ggttgactca aggtgccata gagtgacact 541 aggtacccag agcgacagaa tgacacctat gagtgcacgt cgttaatcac 30 601 acacacaca acacacaca acacacaca teatgeacce acetgeaaac acaattgcag 661 ccttctggac gtctcctgtc acagccccac ctccttcctg atacactgcg ttaagtggtg 721 actgtaacaa aatgacttca tgctctccct gtcctgagcc aaattacaca 35 attatttqqa 781 aagggeteaa aatgttette gttagaagtt tetggataca ecaatacaca ggagcgtgca 841 ccctcaqaac acatgtacac tttgacttaa tctcacgggt gacacaccga 40 cqcttacact 901 ccccctagcc cacagaggca aactgctggg cgcttctgag tttctcactg ccaccagctc 961 ggtttgctca gcctaccccc gcaccccgcg cccgggaatc cctgaccaca gctccaccca 1021 tgctctgtct ccttcttttc cttctctgtc cagccgtcgg ggttcctggg 45 tgaggaagtg 1081 tetecaegga gtegetgget agaaccaeaa ettteateet gecatteaga atagggaaga 1141 gaagagacca cagcgtaggg gggacagagg agacggactt cgagaggaca 50 gccccaccgg 1201 cgcgtgtggg ggaggcaatc caggctgcaa acaggttgtc cccagcgcat tgtccccgcg 1261 ccccttggcg gatgctggtc cccgacgggc tccggacgcg cagaagagtg aggccggcgc 1321 gcgtgggagg ccatcccaag gggaggggtc ggcggccagt gcagacctgg 55 aggcggggcc

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	1381 accaggcagg gctcagaccg	gggcgggggt	gagccccgac	ggttagcctg	tcagctcttt
5	1441 gcaagagcca	cagcttcgct	cgccactcat	tgtctgtggc	cctgaccagt
	gcgccctggt 1501 gcttttagtg	ccgcccgggc	ccggaggggc	agcctcttct	cactgcagtc
	agcgccgcaa 1561 ctataagagg	cctataagag	geggtgeete	ccgcagtggc	tgcttcagcc
7.0	cagcagccag 1621 gacagcgaac	catgctgcct	geggeeegee	tccagactta	ttagagccag
10	cctgggaact 1681 cgcatcactg	ccctcaccgc	tgtgtccagt	cccaccgtcg	cggacagcaa
	ccacagtcgt 1741 cagaaccgca	gcacagaacc	agcaaggcca	ggcaggccat	ggggctctgg
15	gegetgetge 1801 ceagetgggt	ttctactacg	ttgctactgg	cactgaccgc	tctgcccgca
	gccctggctg 1861 ccaacagtag	tggccgatgg	tggtaagtga	gctagtacgg	ggtccgccac
	ttgtcctggg 1921 gcaaagagcc				
20	caacctacag 1981 accccctcg				
	tagetetget 2041 gaagtgggge				
25	agaccattcc 2101 catttaatac				
23	ggtgggtgct 2161 caggtgtccc				
	accagatatt				
30	2221 agctttgagg ctgcaggtgg				
	2281 ggtttctcct gccttttctg				
	2341 tecaeteact ageetgtatg				
35	2401 gttaggatgc ggggcatcgt				
	2461 gaacatagcc				
40	2521 gcccagtctg acccggggat				
	2581 cctgcacage				
	2641 aaaccgccgc agatcgtcaa	tggaactgcc	ccactgctcc	ggggcccac	ctcttcggca
45	2701 ccgaggtggg gggtcatctc	tgcccaggaa	agcgacgctt	ccgggattaa	gggaaaagca
	2761 cagggcatag tcaaactgag	gcgggcgaag	gcagggaaga	catcccaggg	ttatatgtga
50	2821 aatcgcctgg	tgccggcagt	taccgtaggt	cagcaccaga	ttctttctag
30	ccttgcgttg 2881 tgagcatgat	ctttaacgtt	gctggccact	ggcccacaga	aagggaattc
55	eggategtgg 2941 gegetgggeg	acagctgttt	ttccctagcc	ttcctcaaag	gtacctggga
	agctgatctc 3001 tgagggctag	ctagggttgt	gcttcgcacc	: cagcaaagtt	tgcactgcca
	atactagtag 3061 cgatcttggc	tatgcagatt	tgttctactt	gggaatctcc	ccttggagct
60	getetgetag 3121 ggetetggag	tctcagtaaa	gcttagagag	gagggcattc	catgettege
	acacatgact 3181 ccaaggatgt				
	ttggccccac 3241 gccttctctc				
65	cagcgttcat 3301 cttcgcaatc				
	ccgaaggctc	5 -			

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	3361 catcgagtcc	tgcacctgcg	actaccggcg	gcgcggccct	gggggccccg
5	3421 ggggggctgc	agtgacaaca	tcgattttgg	tegeetettt	ggccgagagt
	tcgtggactc 3481 cggggagaag	gggcgggacc	tacgcttcct	catgaacctt	cacaacaacg
	aggcagggcg 3541 aacggtacgt	cggtgtgtcc	ggaaccaatg	gcaggggaga	tgtaagacag
	gtgcacgggg 3601 acagaggcac	agggagggc	ttcccgagag	agtgggactc	taggagggaa
10	gacagagaag 3661 aggtggtggt	tgagggcaaa	gaggttcctg	agctgatgac	agaacagaag
	agattagcag 3721 gctatcaaca	cgtgggatgt	attgagatgg	ctccatggca	cacttttgaa
15	agataaaagt 3781 gacttgctgg	cgtggagcag	agtctggccg	aatgtcccta	tctcagcggg
	ccattttgca 3841 cttcctctct	cccgagctta	gtcacacctg	gaccttggct	gaagtttcca
	cagcategae 3901 gtgaceeggg				
20	tgttggcttt 3961 gaccttttct				
	tctgagatgc 4021 gccaagagtg				
25	tgttggatgc 4081 ggctgcccac				
20	ggcgcctccc 4141 gcgtccttta				
	ctgcgcctgg 4201 agcccgaaga				
30	ttcgagaaat 4261 cgcccaactt				
	ggacgagett 4321 gcaacagete				
2.5	cgaggccacc 4381 gcacgcgcac				
35	tactaccaca				
	4441 tcagctgccg ggtgccgcgc				
40	4501 ctccgggaac ctgatgtttg				
	4561 cecacectae etcecacete				
	4621 ctacctgggg gccatcctga				
45	4681 gggccctgac cactgcccc				
	4741 caatttggcc ggaggtcaac				
50	4801 tcttgaaggt				
	4861 ctttccttgt				
55	4921 ttcaaggcct				
	4981 agctaagtgg	gaaaggaggt	tgctggaccc	agcagcaaaa	ccctacattc
60	5041 tgcctcggag	ccattgaaca	gctgtgaacc	atgcctccct	cagcetecte
	5101 ctgtcctgcc qcagagccac	tcctcatcac	: tgtgtaaata	atttgcaccg	aaatgtggcc
	5161 gcgttcggtt	atgtaaataa	aactatttat	tgtgctgggt	tccagcctgg
	gttgcagaga 5221 ccaccctcac	cccacctcac	tgetectete	ttctgctcgc	cagtcctttt
65	gttatccgac 5281 cttttttctc	: ttttacccag	g cttctcatag	gegeeettge	ccaccggatc
	agtatttcct				

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5341 tccactgtag ctattagtgg ctcctcgccc ccaccaatgt agtatcttcc tctgaggaat
5401 aaaatatcta tttttatcaa cgactctggt ccttgaatcc agaacacagc atggcttcca
5 5461 acgtcctctt cccttccaat ggacttgctt ctcttctcat agccaaacaa aagagataga
5521 gttgttgaag atctcttttc cagggcctga gcaaggaccc tgagatcctg acccttggat
5581 gaccctaaat gagaccaact agggatc (SEQ ID NO:7)

# 10 Table 8: Human Wnt-2 Nucleotide Sequence

```
1 agcagagegg aegggegege gggaggegeg cagagettte gggetgeagg egetegetge
        61 cgctggggaa ttgggctgtg ggcgaggcgg tccgggctgg cctttatcgc tcgctgggcc
       121 catcetttga aactttatca gcgagtcgcc actcetcgca ggaccgagcg gggggcgggg
       181 gegeggegag geggeggeeg tgaegaggeg eteceggage tgagegette tgetetggge
       241 acgcatggcg cccgcacacg gagtetgace tgatgcagae gcaagggggt taatatgaae
15
       301 gcccctctcg gtggaatctg gctctggctc cctctgctct tgacctggct cacccccgag
361 gtcaactctt catggtggta catgagagct acaggtggct cctccagggt gatgtgcgat
       421 aatgtgccag geetggtgag cagecagegg cagetgtgte accgacatee agatgtgatg
       481 cgtgcatta gecaggegt ggccgagtgg acagcagaat gccagcacca gttccgccag
541 caccgctgga attgcaacac cctggacagg gatcacagcc tttttggcag ggtcctactc
601 cgaagtagtc gggaatctgc ctttgtttat gccatctcct cagctggagt tgtatttgcc
20
        661 atcaccaggg cctgtagcca aggagaagta aaatcctgtt cctgtgatcc aaagaagatg
       841 agagccctga tgaatettea caacaacaga getggcagga aggetgtaaa geggttettg
25
       901 aaacaagagt gcaagtgcca cggggtgagc ggetcatgta ctctcaggac atgetggetg
961 gccatggccg acttcaggaa aacgggcgat tatetetgga ggaagtacaa tgggggccate
      1021 caggtggtca tgaaccagga tggcacaggt ttcactgtgg ctaacgagag gtttaagaag
      1081 ccaacgaaaa atgacctcgt gtattttgag aattctccag actactgtat cagggaccga 1141 gaggcaggct ccctgggtac agcaggccgt gtgtgcaacc tgacttcccg gggcatggac 1201 agctgtgaag tcatgtgctg tgggagaggc tacgacacct cccatgtcac ccggatgacc
30
      1261 aagtgtgggt gtaagttcca ctggtgctgc gccgtgcgct gtcaggactg cctggaagct
      1321 ctggatgtgc acacatgcaa ggcccccaag aacgctgact ggacaaccgc tacatgaccc
1381 cagcaggcgt caccatccac cttcccttct acaaggactc cattggatct gcaagaacac
      1441 tggaccttig ggttetttet ggggggatat tteetaagge atgtggeett tateteaaeg
35
      1501 gaageceet ettecteet gggggeeeca ggatggggg ceacaegetg cacetaaage
1561 etaceetatt etateeatet eetggtgtte tgeagteate tecceteetg gegagttete
       1621 tttggaaata gcatgacagg ctgttcagcc gggagggtgg tgggcccaga ccactgtctc
       1681 cacccacctt gacgtttctt ctttctagag cagttggcca agcagaaaaa aaagtgtctc
       1741 aaaggagett teteaatgte tteecacaaa tggteecaat taagaaatte cataettete
40
       1801 tcagatggaa cagtaaagaa agcagaatca actgcccctg acttaacttt aacttttgaa
       1861 aagaccaaga cttttgtctg tacaagtggt tttacagcta ccacccttag ggtaattggt
       1921 aattacctgg agaagaatgg ctttcaatac ccttttaagt ttaaaatgtg tatttttcaa
       1981 ggcatttatt gccatattaa aatctgatgt aacaaggtgg ggacgtgtgt cctttggtac
       2041 tatggtgtgt tgtatetttg taagageaaa ageeteagaa agggattget ttgcattact
45
       2101 gtccccttga tataaaaaat ctttagggaa tgagagttcc ttctcactta gaatctgaag
       2161 ggaattaaaa agaagatgaa tggtctggca atattctgta actattgggt gaatatggtg
       2221 gaaaataatt tagtggatgg aatatcagaa gtatatctgt acagatcaag aaaaaaagga
       2281 agaataaaat tootatatoa t (SEQ ID NO:8)
```

#### 50 Table 9: Murine Wnt-3A Nucleotide Sequence

1 gaattcatgt cttacggtca aggcagaggg cccagegcca ctgcageege gccacetece
61 agggcegge cageccagge gtccgegete teggggtgga cteceeeege
55 tgegegetca
121 agceggegat ggctectete ggatacetet tagtgetetg cageetgaag caggetetgg
181 geagetacee gatetggtgg teettggetg tgggaeeeca gtacteetet etgageaete
60 241 agcecattet etgtgeeage ateceaggee tggtaeegaa geagetgege ttetgeagga

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	301 actacgtgga	gatcatgccc	agcgtggctg	agggtgtcaa	agcgggcatc
5	caggagtgcc 361 agcaccagtt	ccgaggccgg	cgttggaact	gcaccaccgt	cagcaacagc
	ctggccatct 421 ttggccctgt	tctggacaaa	gccacccggg	agtcagcctt	tgtccatgcc
	atcgcctccg 481 ctggagtagc	tttcgcagtg	acacgctcct	gtgcagaggg	atcagctgct
	atctgtgggt 541 gcagcagccg	cctccagggc	tccccaggcg	agggctggaa	gtggggcggc
10	tgtagtgagg 601 acattgaatt				
	aaccggccgg 661 atgcccgctc				
15	atcgccagtc 721 acatgcacct				
	aagacctgct 781 ggtggtcgca				
	tatgacagtg 841 cctcggagat				
20	accetgagge 901 cacgttacac				
	gaggeeteae 961 ceaacttetg				
2 -	cgcacctgca				
25	1021 atgtgagctc gggcataacg				
	1081 egegeactga tgetaegtca				
30	1141 gctgccagga agctcctaac				
	1201 acgggagcag ttcctacttg				
	1261 gaggggtete acctgtgagg				
35	1321 gtctcatacc ggatctgggt				
	1381 teetttttag gtggggetee				
40	1441 acttggggat				
	1501 cttgacccga ggtggggttc	cagggctcaa	atggagacag	gtaagctact	ccctcaacta
	1561 gtgcggatgg tgctctatct	gtgggagggg	agagattagg	gtccctcctc	ccagaggcac
45	1621 agatacatga ccgtgggggc	gagggtgctt	cagggtgggc	cctatttggg	cttgaggatc
	1681 ggggcttcac gcaaggcttc	cccgactggg	tggaactttt	ggagaccccc	ttccactggg
50	1741 actgaagact	catgggatgg	agctccacgg	aaggaggagt	tcctgagcga
50	1801 tgagcaggcc	atccagctcc	catctggccc	ctttccagtc	ctggtgtaag
	gttcaacctg 1861 caagcctcat	ctgcgcagag	caggatetee	tggcagaatg	aggcatggag
55	aagaactcag 1921 gggtgatacc	aagacctaac	aaaccccgtg	cctgggtacc	tcttttaaag
	ctctgcaccc 1981 cttcttcaag	ggctttccta	gtctccttgg	cagagettte	ctgaggaaga
60	tttgcagtcc 2041 cccagagttc	aagtgaacac	ccatagaaca	gaacagactc	tatcctgagt
	agagagggtt 2101 ctctaggaat	ctctatgggg	actgctagga	aggatcctgg	gcatgacagc
	ctcgtatgat 2161 agcctgcatc	cgctctgaca	cttaatactc	agatctcccg	ggaaacccag
65	ctcatccggt 2221 ccgtgatgtc	catgccccaa	atgcctcaga	gatgttgcct	cactttgagt
	tgtatgaact				

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2281 tcggagacat ggggacacag tcaagccgca gagccagggt tgtttcagga 2341 tecceagage etgetgttga ggeaatggte accagateeg ttggeeacea ccctgtcccg 2401 agetteteta gtgtetgtet ggeetggaag tgaggtgeta catacageee 5 atctgccaca 2461 agagetteet gattggtace actgtgaace gteeeteeee etecagacag gggaggggat 2521 gtggccatac aggagtgtgc ccggagagcg cggaaagagg aagagaggct 10 gcacacgcgt 2581 ggtgactgac tgtcttctgc ctggaacttt gcgttcgcgc ttgtaacttt attttcaatg 2641 ctgctatatc cacccaccac tggatttaga caaaagtgat tttcttttt ttttttttt 2701 ttetttetat gaaagaaatt attttagttt atagtatgtt tgtttcaaat 15 aatggggaaa (SEO ID NO:9)

# Table 11: Human Wnt-3a nucleotide sequence

tgtaagtgcc acgggetgtc gggcagctgc gaggtgaaga catgctggtg
gtcgcaaccc gacttccgcg ccatcggtga cttcctcaag gacaagtacg
acagcgctc ggagatggtg gtggagaagc accgggagtc ccgcgggctgg
gtggagaccc tgcggccgcg ctacacctac ttcaaggtgc ccacggagcg
cgacctggtc tactacgagg cctcgcccaa cttctgcgag cccaaccctg
agacgggctc cttcggcacg cgcgaccgca cctgcaacgt cagctcgcac
ggcatcgacg gctgcgacct gctgtgctgc ggccgcggcc acaacgcgcg
agcggagcgg cgccgggaga agtgccgctg cgtgtttcac tggtgctgt
(SEQ ID NO:11)

Stem cells may be obtained from a a heterologous 30 donor animal such as a pig. The animal is euthanized and tissue removed using a sterile procedure. Brain areas of particular interest include any area from which progenitor cells can be obtained which will serve to restore function to a degenerated area of the host's These regions include areas of the CNS including 35 brain. the cerebral cortex, cerebellum, midbrain, brainstem, spinal cord and ventricular tissue, and areas of the peripheral nervous system (PNS) including the carotid body and the adrenal medulla. For example, cells may be 40 obtained from the basal ganglia, preferably the striatum which consists of the caudate and putamen, or various cell groups such as the globus pallidus, the subthalamic nucleus, or the substantia nigra pars compacta (which is found to be degenerated in Parkinson's Disease patients). - 15 -

Human heterologous neural progenitor cells may be derived from fetal tissue obtained from elective abortion, or from a post-natal, juvenile or adult organ donor. Autologous neural tissue can be obtained by biopsy, or from patients undergoing neurosurgery in which neural tissue is removed, in particular during epilepsy surgery, and more particularly during temporal lobectomies and hippocampalectomies.

Cells can be obtained from donor tissue by

dissociation of individual cells from the connecting
extracellular matrix of the tissue. Dissociation can be
obtained using any known procedure, including treatment
with enzymes, e.g., trypsin or collagenase, or by using
physical methods of dissociation such as with a blunt

instrument. Dissociation of fetal cells can be carried
out in tissue culture medium, while a preferable medium
for dissociation of juvenile and adult cells is
artificial cerebral spinal fluid (aCSF). Regular aCSF
contains 124 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1.3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>,

20 26 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and 10 mM D-glucose. Low Ca<sup>2+</sup> aCSF contains
the same ingredients except for MgCl<sub>2</sub> at a concentration
of 3.2 mM and CaCl<sub>2</sub> at a concentration of 0.1 mM.

Dissociated cells can be placed into any culture medium capable of supporting cell growth, including MEM,

DMEM, RPMI, F-12. The medium may containin supplements which support cellular metabolism such as glutamine and other amino acids, vitamins, minerals and proteins such as transferrin. In some cases, the medium may contain bovine, equine, chicken or human serum. A preferable medium for neural precursor cells is a mixture of DMEM and F-12. Conditions for culturing mimic physiological conditions, e.g., physiological pH, preferably between pH 6-8, more preferably close to pH 7, even more particularly about pH 7.4 at a temperature that is at or close to physiological temperature.

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cells can be grown in suspension or on a fixed substrate, but proliferation of the precursor cells is preferably done in suspension to generate large numbers of cells by formation of "neurospheres" (see, for example, Reynolds et al., 1992, Science 255:1070-1709; and PCT Publications W093/01275, W094/09119, W094/10292, and W094/16718). Cell suspensions in culture medium are supplemented with any growth factor which allows for the proliferation of precursor cells and seeded in any receptacle capable of sustaining cells, preferably in culture flasks or roller bottles. Cells typically proliferate within 3-4 days in a 37°C incubator, and proliferation can be reinitiated at any time after that by dissociation of the cells and resuspension in fresh medium containing growth factors.

In the absence of substrate, cells lift off the floor of the flask and continue to proliferate in suspension forming a hollow sphere of undifferentiated cells. After approximately 3-10 days in vitro, the proliferating clusters (neurospheres) are fed every 2-7 days, and more particularly every 2-4 days by gentle centrifugation and resuspension in medium containing a Wnt polypeptide or a growth factor.

After 6-7 days in vitro, individual cells in the

25 neurospheres can be separated by physical dissociation of
the neurospheres with a blunt instrument, more
particularly by titrating the neurospheres with a
pipette. Single cells from the dissociated neurospheres
are suspended in culture medium containing growth

30 factors, and differentiation of the cells can be induced
by plating (or resuspending) the cells in the presence of
a Wnt agonist, and (optionally) any other factor capable
of inducing and/or sustaining differentiation.

The tissue culture media is supplemented with a 35 Wnt polypeptide (either by adding a Wnt polypeptide to

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the culture media or by adding feeder cells producing a Wnt polypeptide) to maintain a stem cell phenotype of the precursor cells and to promote proliferation of the cells. Other commercially available growth factors such as Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) or Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) are added to the culture as mitogens.

Cells cultured in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide, e.g., a member of the Wnt-1 class of polypeptides, proliferate and maintain a stem cell phenotype. Differentiation of the cells can proceed upon the removal of the Wnt polypeptide and/or addition of a composition that promotes differentiation.

A naturally-occurring population of neural crest cells contains multipotent (i.e., uncommitted) neural 15 crest cells and committed precursor cells. The role of Wnt proteins employed in the present method is to culture a population of neural precursor cells, e.g., a naturally-occurring population of neural crest cells, (1) to induce cell fate of an uncommitted precursor and 20 thereby give rise to a committed precursor cell and (2) to maintain such cells in a stem cell state (e.g., to arrest the development of a committed precursor cell towards becoming a terminally-differentiated neuronal cell). For example, the present method can be used in 25 vitro to induce and/or maintain the differentiation of neural crest cells into glial cells, schwann cells, chromaffin cells, cholinergic sympathetic or parasympathetic neurons, as well as peptidergic and serotonergic neurons. The Wnt protein can be used alone, 30 or can be used in combination with other neurotrophic factors which act to more particularly enhance a particular differentiation fate of the neuronal precursor In the later instance, an Wnt polypeptide might be viewed as ensuring that the treated cell has achieved a 35 particular phenotypic state such that the cell is poised

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along a certain developmental pathway so as to be properly induced upon contact with a secondary neurotrophic factor. Even relatively undifferentiated stem cells or primitive neuroblasts can be maintained in culture and caused to differentiate by treatment with Wnt agonists. Exemplary primitive cell cultures comprise cells harvested from the neural plate or neural tube of an embryo.

A population of neural precursor cells is 10 characterized as having a stem cell phenotype when the level of proliferation of the cells in standard tissue culture media (e.g., MEM, DMEM, RPMI, F-12) in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide is at least 20% greater than the level of proliferation in the same tissue 15 culture media without the Wnt polypeptide. Preferably, the level of cell proliferation is at least 50% greater in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide compared to the level of proliferation in the absence of a Wnt polypeptide. Proliferation is measured using known 20 methods, e.g, incorporation of tritiated thymidine. Neural cells with a differentiated phenotype are characterized as non-proliferating and having the physical characteristics and cell markers of a mature terminally-differentiated neuron.

Primary stem cells may be immortalized by a variety of known techniques such as retrovirus-mediated transduction of an immortalizing gene, e.g., avian myc (v-myc).

#### Graft preparation

The therapeutic methods of the invention which utilize enriched populations of neural precursor cells may be used to treat neurodegenerative diseases and other types of diseases that result in depletion of neural cells. In addition to chronic depletion associated with progressive neurodegenerative diseases, neurons may be

30

killed as a consequence of infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and immunodeficiency diseases. Clinical outcome of treatment can be assessed by measuring as motor and cognitive capabilities of the 5 patient, length of patient survival, quality of life.

Precursor cells cultured in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide as described above are washed and resusupended in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, e.g., a solution of 0.6% glucose-saline, are transplanted 10 into brain tissue of a recipient mammal using known methods, e.g., those described by Gage et al., 1987, Ciba Found. Symp. 126:143-159. A small volume of a cell suspension is steriotaxically injected into a desired region, e.g., the hippocampus, of a mammal. For example, 15 approximately 10° cells are infused into a desired location of the brain of the patient over 30 min.

Subsequent to transplantation, a Wnt polypeptide may be administered to the patient to induce further proliferation of stem cell in vivo. Wnt polypeptides 20 can be administered in the form of a nerve prostheses for the repair of central and peripheral nerve damage. particular, where a crushed or severed axon is intubulated by use of a prosthetic device, Wnt polypeptides can be added to the prosthetic device to 25 increase the rate of growth and regeneration of the dendritic processes.

Alternatively, prior to transplantation, the cells may be exposed to a composition that induces differentiation Treatment of neurodegenerative disease

Neurodegenerative diseases include familial and sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (FALS and ALS, respectively), familial and sporadic Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, familial and sporadic Alzheimer's disease, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, multiple system 35 atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy, diffuse lewy

body disease, corticodentatonigral degeneration, progressive familial myoclonic epilepsy, strionigral degeneration, torsion dystonia, familial tremor, gilles de la tourette syndrome, and Hallervorden-Spatz disease.

5 Most of the diseases are typified by onset during the middle adult years and lead to rapid degeneration of specific subsets of neurons within the neural system, ultimately resulting in premature death. There is no known cure nor is there an effective therapy to slow the progression for any of the listed diseases.

Parkinson's disease (paralysis agitans) is a common neurodegenerative disorder which appears in mid to late life. Familial and sporadic cases occur, although familial cases account for only 1-2 percent of the observed cases. The neurological changes which cause this disease are somewhat variable and not fully understood. Patients frequently have nerve cell loss with reactive gliosis and Lewy bodies in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus of the brain stem. Similar changes are observed in the nucleus basalis of Meynert. Nigrostriatal dopaminergic neurons are most affected.

The disorder generally develops asymmetrically with tremors in one hand or leg and progresses into symmetrical loss of voluntary movement. Eventually, the patient becomes incapacitated by rigidity and tremors. In the advanced stages the disease is frequently accompanied by dementia.

Diagnosis of both familial and sporadic cases of Parkinson's disease can only be made after the onset of the disease. Anticholinergic compounds, propranolol, primidone and levodopa are frequently administered to modify neural transmissions and thereby suppress the symptoms of the disease, though there is no known therapy which halts or slows the underlying progression. The therapeutic methods described herein may be administered

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in conjunction with existing therapeutic approaches to neurodegenerative diseases.

The death of the dopaminergic neurons in the basal ganglia is an underlying defect of this progressive

5 chronic disease as the basal ganglia are involved in the control of voluntary movements. Wnt-polypeptides and neural precursor cells cultured in the presence of Wnt polypeptides, e.g., Wnt-1, are useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and other disorders of midbrain

10 dopamine circuitry. Transplantation of dopaminergic neural precursor cells is used to repopulate a patient's depleted population of dopaminergic neurons to treat or ameliorate the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

Another neurodegenerative disease, Alzheimer's disease, can take two forms: disease exist: presenile dementia, in which the symptoms emerge during middle age, and senile dementia which occurs in the elderly. Both forms of the disease appear to have the same pathology. Diseases which affect learning and memory may be characterized by a depletion of hippocampal cells. Transplantation of hippocampal neural precursor cell is used to repopulate a patient's depleted population of hippocampal neurons to treat neurodegenerative diseases that affect learning and memory such as Alzheimer's disease.

# Example 1: Wnt Signaling and Proliferation

What signalling was found to regulate the expansion of dorsal neural precursors. Whit-1 and Whit-3a are coexpressed at the dorsal midline of the developing neural tube. Whit-1 is involved in midbrain patterning, and Whit-3a is involved in the formation of the paraxial mesoderm. The absence of a dorsal neural tube phenotype in animals with a mutation in either gene suggested that Whit signalling is redundant. The data described below indicate that in the absence of both Whit-1 and Whit-3a,

there is a marked deficiency in neural crest derivatives, which originate from the dorsal neural tube, and a pronounced reduction in dorsolateral precursors within the neural tube itself.

Mice lacking both Wnt-1 and Wnt-3a signaling were generated. Mice which are heterozygous for null alleles of Wnt-1 and Wnt-3a were made using known methods (e.g., McMahon et al., 1990, Cell 62:1073-1085 and Takada et al., 1994, Genes Dev. 8:174-189). Compound heterozygotes (on a predominantly 129/Sv background) were intercrossed to recover compound mutants. Genotypes were confirmed by genomic Southern hybridization and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Whole mount immunostaining was carried out using antibodies specific for neurofilaments, CRABP-15 1, and Lmx-1b. Skeletons from 18.5 d.p.c embryos were prepared and stained with alcian blue and alizarin red

using known methods.

To evaluate cell proliferation and death, embryos were collected at 9.5 d.p.c (20-25 somite stage development) after intraperitoneal injection of pregnant females with 50 μg per body weight of 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU). Mice were killed one hour later. Embryos were fixed overnight in 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at 4°C. After dehydration, wax embedding and sectioning at a thickness of 6 μm, serial sections were dewaxed and either stained

of 6  $\mu$ m, serial sections were dewaxed and either stained with haematoxylin and eosin, or assayed for BrdU incorporation for apoptotic death using a standard TUNEL procedure.

Compound homozygotes were recovered at the expected Mendelian frequency (51 compound homozygotes in 673 embryos. The frequency was close to the expected frequency of 1/16) between 9.0 and 10.5 days post coitum (d.p.c.). Due to the termination of caudal axial development accompanying the loss of Wnt-3a activity,

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relatively few of these embryos survived to 18.5 d.p.c. (3 compound homozygotes in 151 embryos).

To assess the development of the dorsal neural tube in compound mutants, neural crest derived structures 5 were examined. Neural crest cells are among the first differentiated cell types to be formed by dorsal neural precursors. Neurofilament staining indicated that both neural crest derived cranial and spinal ganglia formation were unaltered in single mutants (either Wnt-1 or Wnt-3a 10 mutants) which were either wild type or heterozygous for mutations in the other Wnt member. However, in double mutants, neurons derived from the proximal ganglion of cranial nerve IX (glossopharyngeal), which is formed by crest cells originating from rhombomere 6 within the 15 hindbrain (r6), were absent. In contrast, the distal ganglion which is placodal in origin was present. addition, there was a marked reduction in the proximal axons of cranial nerves V (trigeminal, r2 derived) and X (vagus, r7 derived). Similarly, in the trunk, there was 20 a reduction in neurofilament staining in the cervical dorsal root ganglia. Further, cell counts indicated a 60% decrease in the cellular content of the dorsal root ganglia. Whole-mount in situ hybridization with probes specific for Islet-1 and cadherin-6, markers of neuronal 25 and glial neural crest derivatives, respectively, confirmed the reduction or absence of crest cells within the cranial ganglia and dorsal root ganglia. In contrast sympathetic ganglia, which express c-ret, were unaffected.

30 The reduction of neurogenic and gliogenic crest derivatives in the caudal head and rostral trunk regions indicates that fewer neural crest cells emerge in embryos lacking both Wnt-1 and Wnt-3a signaling. The issue of neural crest formation was evaluated by examining CRABP-1 is

normally present in the dorsal CNS at 9.0 d.p.c. as well as in migrating neural crest cells arising from r2, 4 and AP-2 is first expressed at 8.5 d.p.c. in the dorsal neural plate, coincident with neural crest formation. By 5 9.5 d.p.c. cranial expression is absent in the neural tube but persists in migrating and maturing neural crest derivatives at cranial and spinal cord levels. Loss of function studies have demonstrated that AP-2 is essential for development of neural crest derived structures. A 10 clear decrease was observed in migrating CRABP-1 positive cells within the hindbrain, although CRABP-1 staining within the CNS appeared to be relatively normal. Similarly, examination of AP-2 expression revealed a reduction in both cranial and trunk neural crest. 15 contrast to their wild type litter mates, double mutants also retained AP-2 expression within the dorsal CNS at 9.5 d.p.c. Thus, in the absence of Wnt-1 and Wnt-3a, there is both a reduction in neural crest cell formation and persistent expression of AP-2 at the dorsal midline.

To determine whether Wnt-signaling was required 20 throughout the period of cranial crest formation, expression of TRP-2 was evaluated. TRP-2 is a marker of presumptive melanocytes which are dominant in late formed cranial crest derivatives. At 11.5 d.p.c., TRP-2 25 expression was virtually absent within presumptive melanocytes migrating within the hindbrain region of double mutants though a few TRP-2 cells remained at the dorsal midline. In view of the prolonged expression of AP-2 within the dorsal CNS, TRP-2 expressing cells may be 30 differentiating at a later stage, or they may be retained at the midline because Wnt-signaling promotes neural crest migration. Neither CRABP-1, TRP-2 or AP-2 expression was altered in the forebrain indicating that there is regional specificity in the requirement for 35 these Wnt-signals.

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Much of the head skeleton is generated by cranial neural crest. Distinct skeletal elements are derived from neural crest cells which emerge from different regions of the brain. To determine whether the reduction 5 in neural crest formation in double mutants leads to alterations in the skeleton, 18.5 d.p.c. embryos were stained with alcian blue and alizarin red to examine cartilage and bone development. The stapes and the main body of the hyoid bone including the greater horn which 10 originate from crest cells derived from r3-5 and r6-7, respectively, were absent. Thyroid cartilage showed a consistent dysmorphology. The reduction in hindbrain crest formation was also reflected in the absence of specific skeletal derivatives. In contrast, despite the 15 early loss of forebrain, midbrain and rostral hindbrain in double mutants, the development of skeletal crest derivatives from these regions, as well as non-crest derived bones, was largely normal though there was some reduction in development of the squamosal, alisphenoid, 20 basisphenoid, presphenoid and otic capsule. These data indicate that, in the absence of Wnt-1/3a signaling, several neural crest cell fates form, but there is a dramatic reduction in neural crest derivatives in the hindbrain region and in the spinal cord.

Neural crest cell development, and other aspects of dorsal polarity within the developing CNS, are thought to be regulated by BMP signals produced initially by the dorsal ectoderm and subsequently by the dorsal CNS. BMP-7 expression was induced, as expected, in the roof plate of double mutants. The data indicate that it was unlikely that defective neural crest development resulted from a secondary loss of BMP-signaling within the dorsal neural tube.

To determine whether Wnt-signaling directly regulates dorso-ventral polarity within the CNS, the

distribution of a number of regionally expressed markers was examined. Whereas spinal cord levels appeared normal, the hindbrain displayed a striking phenotype. Expression of Wnt-3a, Wnt-1 and Lmx-1b was normal in the 5 roof plate. Thus, unlike other aspects of Wnt-signaling in the mammalian embryo, these Wnt-expressing cells did appear to require the Wnt-signals they produce. In contrast, expression of Math1 (which is activated at 9.5 d.p.c. in cells immediately adjacent to the roof plate)

10 and Pax-3 (which occupies most of the dorsal half of the CNS) were dramatically reduced in the double mutant hindbrain. Dbx expression at the dorsal-ventral interface and Pax-6 expression in the ventro-lateral CNS were normal.

15 The data indicate that in the hindbrain, Wntsignaling does not appear to play a role directly in the
primary patterning processes which lead to the
establishment of distinct cell fates in appropriate
positions along the dorsoventral axis. Rather, it
20 appears to play an essential role in the subsequent
expansion of dorso-lateral neural progenitors. In
support of a potential role in neural proliferation,
transgenic analysis demonstrated that Wnt-1 can act as a
potent mitogen when ectopically expressed within the
25 dorsal CNS.

In normal development there is a ventral to dorsal progression in the formation of different neural crest derivatives. In the double mutants, the most severely affected crest derivatives were more proximal (dorsally located) structures. The stapes was absent from the second branchial arch while the lesser horn of the hyoid was unaltered, and in the trunk, dorsal root ganglia were markedly reduced while the sympathetic ganglia appeared normal. If the signals governing commitment to neural crest cell fates were unperturbed in the double mutant,

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but renewal of a multipotential dorsal neural progenitor pool required Wnt-signals, the expected result would be a loss of later forming neural crest derivatives in Wnt-1/-3a mutants, as precursors within the neural tube became limiting.

Cell proliferation and cell death in hindbrain tissue sections (9.5 d.p.c; 20-25 somites) were analyzed using BrdU incorporation and TUNEL staining, respectively.

Dorsal neural precursors were reduced, but no discernible change was detected in either proliferation or cell death within remaining dorsal regions of Wnt-1 and Wnt-3a mutants. As these two Wnts are first coexpressed at the otic level when the first neural crest cells appear (at about 8.5 d.p.c; 8-10 somites), it is likely that the main reduction in dorsolateral neural precursors occurs

between 8.5 and 9.5 d.p.c.

These data indicate that Wnt signalling regulates dorsoventral patterning in the mammalian CNS through the 20 control of cell proliferation.

Example 2: Wnt-3A Signaling in Neuronal Differentiation

Wnt-3a expression in the mouse begins in the primitive streak region of the late egg cylinder at 7.5 d.p.c. and is maintained in the tail bud until tail
25 formation is complete. To determine which cell types in the primitive streak region express Wnt-3a, the expression of Wnt-3a transcripts was examined in wild type embryos at the 7 somite stage. Expression was detected in the ectoderm layer in the primitive streak region but was absent from the node. Expression was further restricted for ventrally located cells in the anterior streak region. In contrast, in the posterior streak, most cells in the ectoderm layer expressed Wnt-3a. Wnt-3a expression was not observed in migrating

35 mesodermal cells at either anterior or posterior

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These data indicate that Wnt-3a expression is localized to the primitive ectoderm prior to the physical segregation of the paraxial mesoderm and is downregulated as cells ingress through the primitive streak.

The phenotype of Wnt-3a homozygous mutant embryos was analyzed at early somite stages. At the 5 somite stage, no obvious differences in morphology between wild type and Wnt-3a mutant embryos were detected. However, by the 7 somite stage, differences in the shape of the 10 primitive streak region were apparent. In Wnt-3a mutants, the width of the primitive streak region is narrower than in the wild type embryos and this phenotype becomes more pronounced by the 10 somite stage.

To further investigate the abnormal morphology of 15 mutant embryo, histological analysis of the sections was carried out. In wild type embryos at the 7 somite stage, migrating presomitic mesodermal cells were observed under the primitive ectoderm layer in the primitive streak region. However, in Wnt-3a mutant embryos at the same 20 stage, no migrating presomitic mesoderm cells were observed; in contrast, the shape and movement of cells ingressed through the primitive streak are quite different from those in normal embryos. In the anterior streak region of the mutant embryos, the ingressing cells 25 were round in appearance, quite distinct from the usual stellate mesenchymal morphology of the ingressing mesoderm. Furthermore, these cells contacted each other and formed an ectopic tubular structure under the primitive streak at more posterior level. This tubular 30 structure was not observed anterior to the streak where somites are present. Thus, in Wnt-3a mutant embryos, the absence of somite precursors appears to be correlated with the appearance of an ectopic tubular structure arising in the primitive streak region.

5

To identify the molecular characteristics of the ectopic tubular structure in Wnt-3a mutant embryos, in situ hybridization and whole mount immunostaining and the expression of a variety of molecular markers detected.

MF-1, encodes a forkhead domain containing protein, which is normally expressed in somites, presomitic mesoderm, and lateral mesoderm at 9.5 d.p.c. In Wnt-3a mutant embryos at this stage, no obvious MF-I expression was observed in the position where the ectopic 10 tube was formed posterior to the forelimb level. A transverse section of the stained embryo at this axial level clearly indicated that no MF-1 transcripts were localized in the ectopic tube. Similarly another paraxial mesoderm marker, Mox-1, was not expressed in the 15 ectopic tube in Wnt-3a mutants at either 8.5 or 9.5 d.p.c. The data indicate that the ectopic tube does not have the molecular and morphological characteristics of paraxial mesoderm.

Mash-I is normally expressed in central nervous 20 system and peripheral nervous system precursors at 9.5 d.p.c. but not in the mesoderm. In Wnt-3a mutant embryos at the same stage, Mash-1 expression was detected not only in these region but also in the region ventral to the original neural tube posterior to the forelimb level. 25 A transverse section of Wnt-3a mutants at the axial level, where abnormal Mash-7 expression was observed, indicated that the ventral expression of Mash-I was

localized in the ectopic tube. A second neural marker, HES-5, which is normally expressed in CNS, was also 30 expressed in the ectopic tube in Wnt-3a mutants at 9.5 d.p.c. To explore further whether neurons differentiate in the ectopic tube, Wnt-3a mutant embryos at 10.5 d.p.c. were immunostained with antineurofilament antibody, 2H3. Neurofilament expressing cells were present in both the

35 dorsal neural tube and the ectopic ventral tube.

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The ectopic tube also exhibited polarity typical of CNS tissue. For example, Sonic hedgehog (Shh) is normally expressed in the floor plate of the neural tube. In 9.5 d.p.c. Wnt-3a mutant embryos, the notochord was 5 present under the ventral ectopic tubular structure but not under the original neural tube at the axial level just posterior to the forelimbs while no notochord was absorbed at more posterior levels. Shh was expressed in ventrally in the ectopic tube where it contacts the 10 notochord, suggesting, that the ectopic tube forms a floor plate in response to a Shh signaling by the notochord. The ectopic neural tube also exhibits dorsal polarity typical of the CNS such as the expression of the dorsal midline marker, Wnt-1 and increased levels of Pax-15 3 expression, where the tube contacts the surface ectoderm. In addition, expression of a ventral CNS marker, Pax-6, was suppressed where the ectopic tube

indicate that the ectopic tubular structure in the
20 mutants has the molecular and cellular characteristics of
an ectopic neural tube and consequently the loss of Wnt3a signaling results in the formation of CNS precursors
at the expense of paraxial mesoderm.

contacts the surface ectoderm. Taken together, the data

The phenotype of Wnt-3a knock out mutant embryos at 9.5 d.p.c. indicated that Wnt-3a is essential for formation of somitic mesoderm caudal to first 7-9 somites. In the absence of somite formation, an ectopic tubular structure which displays both cellular and molecular characteristics of presumptive CNS tissue is 30 formed. Several lines of evidences suggest that the neural tube was formed ectopically. First, transverse sections of Wnt-3a mutant embryos at an early somite stage indicated that cells delaminating from and ingressing through the primitive streak form an epithelial cell layer that contribute to an ectopic tube

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under the primitive ectoderm in the primitive streak region. Second, the notochord contacts the ventral but not the dorsal neural tube, suggesting that the ventral (ectopic) neural tube had already formed at the time when 5 the notochord was laid down. Third, by the analysis of serial transverse sections of several 8.5 and 9.5 d.p.c. Wnt-3a mutant embryos, it is apparent that the ectopic neural tube is not continuous with the original dorsal neural tube suggesting an independent origin.

The appearance of the ectopic neural tube correlates with the disappearance of the paraxial mesoderm precursors in Wnt-3a mutant embryos. correlation suggests that the absence of Wnt-3a signaling in the primitive ectoderm of the primitive streak may 15 lead to presumptive somitic mesoderm cells to adopting, neural cell fate. That is, a neural fate may be a "default" state for cells which normally give rise to both mesodermal and neural derivatives.

The results described herein indicate that in the 20 normal primitive ectoderm, where Wnt-3a is expressed, undifferentiated cells can differentiate into both neural and somitic mesoderm cell lineages. At early somite stages, cells in the anterior primitive streak generate mostly somitic mesoderm, while cells in the posterior 25 streak gives rise to mostly lateral mesoderm. contrast, primitive ectoderm adjacent to the anterior primitive streak contributes mainly to somitic mesoderm and neuroectoderm, suggesting that these two cell types might arise from the same cell population. The data 30 indicate that Wnt-3a signaling regulates cell fate specification between somitic mesoderm and neural lineages in the normal mouse embryo.

Although Wnt-3a is expressed in the anterior streak in regions which gives rise to somitic mesoderm, 35 it is also expressed in more posterior regions which

generate lateral and ventral mesoderm. Thus, expression is not restricted to paraxial mesoderm precursors. Wnt-3a may establish a competence to respond to a paraxial mesoderm inducing signal, rather than itself directly inducing paraxial mesodermal cell fates. This competence may be broadly distributed within the streak.

Example 3: Wnt-1 signaling and mid-brain development

Expression of En-1 in the developing midbrain of Wnt-1 null embryos is sufficient to rescue midbrain and interior hindbrain development. In the mouse, Wnt-1 and Engrailed-1 (En-1) are first expressed in the presumptive midbrain, from 8.0 days post coitum (d.p.c.) and continue to be expressed, together with En-2, in overlapping patterns during midbrain development. In Wnt-1-/- (Wnt-1-null) embryos, En-1 and En-2 expression is initiated normally, but subsequently both domains of En expression are lost, which is concomitant with a failure of midbrain

and anterior hindbrain development.

En-1 was expressed from the transgene WEXPZ-En-1

in a pattern similar to that of endogenous Wnt-1 gene.

To assess whether En-1 was able to rescue the Wnt-1-null phenotype, embryos from matings of Wnt-1+/-, WEXPZ-En-1+ males with Wnt-1+/- females were collected at 14.5 d.p.c., when the Wnt-1-/- phenotype can easily be scored

morphologically. The genotype was subsequently determined by southern blotting. Wnt-1+/- and Wnt-1+/- embryos with or without WEXPZ-En-1 appeared to be wild-type (n = 112) whereas all Wnt-1-/- embryos (n = 12)

30 In Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup>, WEXPZ-En-1<sup>+</sup> embryos, 7 out of 17 appeared superficially wildtype, 8 out of 17 were partially rescued and only 2 out of 17 were similar to Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup> embryos.

displayed the Wnt-1-/- phenotype.

To characterize brain development in greater 35 detail, a minimum of four embryos from each category were

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sectioned for histological analysis. All Wnt-1-/- embryos lacked the midbrain and cerebellum. In contrast, in Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1\* embryos that were scored as wild-type, the midbrain and cerebellum appeared similar to those of wild-type embryos. In partially rescued embryos, only the posterior midbrain and a slightly reduced cerebellum were apparent. The absence of rescue in some cases, and partial rescue in others, may reflect influences of the genetic background or variations in the levels of En-1 expressed from the transgene.

To characterize the development of the midbrain in Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1 embryos further, the expression of several genes normally transcribed in this region was examined at 10.5 d.p.c. Pax-5 is expressed in a broad 15 domain at the midbrain-hindbrain junction, but this domain is missing in Wnt-1-/- embryos. In Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1\* embryos, Pax-5 expression was detected in a pattern similar to that of the wild-type embryos. Wnt-1 and Fgf -8 are normally expressed in adjacent rings of cells just 20 anterior and posterior to the midbrain-hindbrain junction, respectively. Fgf8 signalling is involved in midbrain development. In Wnt-1-/- embryos, both rings of expressing cells are absent. In contrast, both Wnt-1 and Fgf-8 were expressed in sharp rings of cells in Wnt-1-/-, 25 WEXPZ-En-1\* embryos despite the fact that no morphologically obvious midbrain-hindbrain junction was apparent. These results indicate that Wnt-1 signaling at this later stage may not play a direct role in regulating Fgf-8 expression in adjacent cells. En gene expression 30 was also restored in the mid-hindbrain region of Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1\* embryos outside the area where the transgene is expressed.

In all the rescued embryos, the expression domains of Pax-5, Fgf-8, En, and, in a few cases, Wnt-1 were

slightly reduced relative to wild-type littermates (18 out

- 41 Wnt-1<sup>-/</sup>, WEXPZ-En-1<sup>+</sup> embryos expressed one of the markers examined, of these at least half were
- 5 substantially rescued). One likely explanation is that rescued embryos have a smaller population of midbrain cells than wild-type siblings because when Wnt-1 and En-1 expression is initiated, Wnt-1 mRNA transcription is patchy, whereas En genes are expressed more uniformly in
- 10 presumptive midbrain cells. Thus, in Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup>, WEXPZ-En-1<sup>+</sup> embryos, where En-1 is not uniformly expressed in all presumptive midbrain cells, only those cells that express En-1 at this early stage may contribute to midbrain development. As En-1 expression in the midbrain restores
- 15 Fgf-8, Pax-5 and En expression in the anterior hindbrain, and subsequently cerebellum development in Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup> embryos, the data suggest that a midbrain-derived signal other than Wnt-1 is necessary for anterior hindbrain development.
- To assess whether expression of En-1 was sufficient to rescue the viability of Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (pups are born but die within 24 h) pups were genotyped at 10 days post partum (n = 68). No live Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup>, WEXPZ-En-1<sup>+</sup> mice were obtained indicating that En-1 was
- insufficient to rescue the Wnt-1-null phenotype completely. Further analysis indicated that between 14.5 and 18.5 d.p.c., brains of Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1+ embryos deteriorate, indicating that there may be additional functions of Wnt-1 signaling that cannot be replaced by
- 30 En-1. This conclusion is supported by analysis of two cranial motor nerves, III (oculomotor) and IV (trochlear), which normally develop adjacent to Wnt-1-expressing cells in the ventral midbrain. Each of these fail to develop in Wnt-1-/- embryos. Similarly, neither
- 35 nerve forms in Wnt-1<sup>-/-</sup>, WEXPZ-En-1<sup>+</sup> embryos which have

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global restoration of midbrain development. In contrast, a second ventral population, tyrosine-hydroxylase-expressing neurons (catecholaminergic neurons) of the substantia nigra, are rescued in Wnt-1-/-, WEXPZ-En-1+ embryos.

These data demonstrate that, in the absence of a Wnt-1 signal, expression of En-1 from the Wnt-1 enhancer is sufficient to substantially rescue early midbrain and anterior hindbrain development, and suggest that a major role of Wnt-1 signalling in the mammalian brain is to maintain En expression.

Other embodiments are within the following claims.

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#### SEOUENCE LISTING

- (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
- (i) APPLICANT: President and Fellows of Harvard College
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 11
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
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  - (F) ZIP: 02110-2804
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows 95
  - (D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0b
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US98/----
  - (B) FILING DATE: 30-APR-1998
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
  - (B) FILING DATE:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
  - (A) NAME: Freeman, John W.
  - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 29,066
  - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 00246/222WO1
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
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  - (B) TELEFAX: 617/542-8906
  - (C) TELEX: 200154
  - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 370 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid

  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Met Gly Leu Trp Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Trp Val Ser Ala Thr Leu Leu 10 Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Pro Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Asn Ser Ser Gly 25 20 Arg Trp Trp Gly Ile Val Asn Val Ala Ser Ser Thr Asn Leu Leu Thr 45 40 Asp Ser Lys Ser Leu Gln Leu Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Gln Leu Leu 60 55 Ser Arg Lys Gln Arg Arg Leu Ile Arg Gln Asn Pro Gly Ile Leu His - 37 -

70 65 Ser Val Ser Gly Gly Leu Gln Ser Ala Val Arg Glu Cys Lys Trp Gin 90 85 Phe Arg Asn Arg Arg Trp Asn Cys Pro Thr Ala Pro Gly Pro His Leu 110 105 100 Phe Gly Lys Ile Val Asn Arg Gly Cys Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Ile Phe 125 120 115 Ala Ile Thr Ser Ala Gly Val Thr His Ser Val Ala Arg Ser Cys Ser 130 Glu Gly Ser Ile Glu Ser Cys Thr Cys Asp Tyr Arg Arg Arg Gly Pro 155 150 Gly Gly Pro Asp Trp His Trp Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Asn Ile Asp Phe 165 170 Gly Arg Leu Phe Gly Arg Glu Phe Val Asp Ser Gly Glu Lys Gly Arg 185 Asp Leu Arg Phe Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Thr 205 200 195 Thr Val Phe Ser Glu Met Arg Gln Glu Cys Lys Cys His Gly Met Ser 220 215 Gly Ser Cys Thr Val Arg Thr Cys Trp Met Arg Leu Pro Thr Leu Arg 235 230 Ala Val Gly Asp Val Leu Arg Asp Arg Phe Asp Gly Ala Ser Arg Val 255 250 245 Leu Tyr Gly Asn Arg Gly Ser Asn Arg Ala Ser Arg Ala Glu Leu Leu 270 265 Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Pro Ala His Lys Pro Pro Ser Pro His Asp 285 280 275 Leu Val Tyr Phe Glu Lys Ser Pro Asn Phe Cys Thr Tyr Ser Gly Arg 290 295 Leu Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Arg Ala Cys Asn Ser Ser Pro 315 310 Ala Leu Asp Gly Cys Glu Leu Leu Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly His Arg Thr 335 330 325 Arg Thr Gln Arg Val Thr Glu Arg Cys Asn Cys Thr Phe His Trp Cys 345 340 Cys His Val Ser Cys Arg Asn Cys Thr His Thr Arg Val Leu His Glu 355 Cys Leu 370

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 360 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

### (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

### (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

 Met
 Asn
 Ala
 Pro
 Leu
 Gly
 Gly
 Ile
 Trp
 Leu
 Trp
 Leu
 Pro
 Leu
 Leu
 Ile
 Inc
 I

- 38 -

90 85 Phe Gly Arg Val Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Arg Glu Ser Ala Phe Val Tyr 100 105 110 Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Gly Val Val Phe Ala Ile Thr Arg Ala Cys Ser 120 125 Gln Gly Glu Val Lys Ser Cys Ser Cys Asp Pro Lys Lys Met Gly Ser 135 140 Ala Lys Asp Ser Lys Gly Ile Phe Asp Trp Gly Gly Cys Ser Asp Asn 150 155 Ile Asp Tyr Gly Ile Lys Phe Ala Arg Ala Phe Val Asp Ala Lys Glu 165 170 165 170 Arg Lys Gly Lys Asp Ala Arg Ala Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn Arg 185 190 Ala Gly Arg Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Phe Leu Lys Gln Glu Cys Lys Cys
195 200 205 His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Thr Leu Arg Thr Cys Trp Leu Ala Met 210 215 220 210 215 Ala Asp Phe Arg Lys Thr Gly Asp Tyr Leu Trp Arg Lys Tyr Asn Gly 225 230 235 240 230 Ala Ile Gln Val Val Met Asn Gln Asp Gly Thr Gly Phe Thr Val Ala 245 250 255 Asn Glu Arg Phe Lys Lys Pro Thr Lys Asn Asp Leu Val Tyr Phe Glu 260 270 260 265 270 Asn Ser Pro Asp Tyr Cys Ile Arg Asp Arg Glu Ala Gly Ser Leu Gly 275 280 285 Thr Ala Gly Arg Val Cys Asn Leu Thr Ser Arg Gly Met Asp Ser Cys 295 300 Glu Val Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asp Thr Ser His Val Thr Arg 310 315 Met Thr Lys Cys Gly Cys Lys Phe His Trp Cys Cys Ala Val Arg Cys 325 330 335 Gln Asp Cys Leu Glu Ala Leu Asp Val His Thr Cys Lys Ala Pro Lys 340 345 Asn Ala Asp Trp Thr Thr Ala Thr

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 352 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Ala Pro Leu Gly Tyr Leu Leu Val Leu Cys Ser Leu Lys Gln Ala 10 Leu Gly Ser Tyr Pro Ile Trp Trp Ser Leu Ala Val Gly Pro Gln Tyr 25 Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Gln Pro Ile Leu Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu 40 Val Pro Lys Gln Leu Arg Phe Cys Arg Asn Tyr Val Glu Ile Met Pro 55 Ser Val Ala Glu Gly Val Lys Ala Gly Ile Gln Glu Cys Gln His Gln 70 75 Phe Arg Gly Arg Arg Trp Asn Cys Thr Thr Val Ser Asn Ser Leu Ala 85 90 Ile Phe Gly Pro Val Leu Asp Lys Ala Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala Phe Val 105 His Ala Ile Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Ala Phe Ala Val Thr Arg Ser Cys - 39 -

120 125 Ala Glu Gly Ser Ala Ala Ile Cys Gly Cys Ser Ser Arg Leu Gln Gly 135 Ser Pro Gly Glu Gly Trp Lys Trp Gly Gly Cys Ser Glu Asp Ile Glu 155 150 Phe Gly Gly Met Val Ser Arg Glu Phe Ala Asp Ala Arg Glu Asn Arg 170 165 Pro Asp Ala Arg Ser Ala Met Asn Arg His Asn Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg 185 180 Gln Ala Ile Ala Ser His Met His Leu Lys Cys Lys Cys His Gly Leu 195 200 205 200 Ser Gly Ser Cys Glu Val Lys Thr Cys Trp Trp Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe 220 210 215 Arg Thr Ile Gly Asp Phe Leu Lys Asp Lys Tyr Asp Ser Ala Ser Glu 230 235 Met Val Val Glu Lys His Arg Glu Ser Arg Gly Trp Val Glu Thr Leu 250 245 Arg Pro Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Phe Lys Val Pro Thr Glu Arg Asp Leu Val 260 265 270 Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Ser Pro Asn Phe Cys Glu Pro Asn Pro Glu Thr Gly 275 280 Ser Phe Gly Thr Arg Asp Arg Thr Cys Asn Val Ser Ser His Gly Ile 295 Asp Gly Cys Asp Leu Leu Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly His Asn Ala Arg Thr 315 310 Glu Arg Arg Arg Glu Lys Cys His Cys Val Phe His Trp Cys Cys Tyr 325 330 335 Val Ser Cys Gln Glu Cys Thr Arg Val Tyr Asp Val His Thr Cys Lys 345

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 349 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Asn Arg Lys Ala Leu Arg Cys Leu Gly His Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu 10 Gly Met Val Cys Leu Arg Ile Gly Gly Phe Ser Ser Val Val Ala Leu 25 Gly Ala Thr Ile Ile Cys Asn Lys Ile Pro Gly Leu Ala Pro Arg Gln 40 45 Arg Ala Ile Cys Gln Ser Arg Pro Asp Ala Ile Ile Val Ile Gly Glu 55 Gly Ser Gln Met Gly Leu Asp Glu Cys Gln Phe Gln Phe Arg Asn Gly 70 Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Ala Leu Gly Glu Arg Thr Val Phe Gly Lys Glu 90 Leu Lys Val Gly Ser Arg Asp Gly Ala Phe Thr Tyr Ala Ile Ile Ala
100 105 110 100 105 Ala Gly Val Ala His Ala Ile Thr Ala Ala Cys Thr His Gly Asn Leu 120 125 Ser Asp Cys Gly Cys Asp Lys Glu Lys Gln Gly Gln Tyr His Arg Asp 135 140 Glu Gly Trp Lys Trp Gly Gly Cys Ser Ala Asp Ile Arg Tyr Gly Ile 155 150 Gly Phe Ala Lys Val Phe Val Asp Ala Arg Glu Ile Lys Gln Asn Ala 170

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Arg Thr Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Lys Ile Leu 180 Glu Glu Asn Met Lys Leu Glu Cys Lys Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser 205 200 195 Cys Thr Thr Lys Thr Cys Trp Thr Thr Leu Pro Gln Phe Arg Glu Leu 220 215 Gly Tyr Val Leu Lys Asp Lys Tyr Asn Glu Ala Val His Val Glu Pro 235 230 Val Arg Ala Ser Arg Asn Lys Arg Pro Thr Phe Leu Lys Ile Lys Lys 255 250 245 Pro Leu Ser Tyr Arg Lys Pro Met Asp Thr Asp Leu Val Tyr Ile Glu 265 260 Lys Ser Pro Asn Tyr Cys Glu Glu Asp Pro Val Thr Gly Ser Val Gly 285 280 275 Thr Gln Gly Arg Ala Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Pro Gln Ala Ser Gly Cys 300 295 Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asn Thr His Gln Tyr Ala Arg 315 310 Val Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Lys Phe His Trp Cys Cys Tyr Val Lys Cys 330 325 Asn Thr Cys Ser Glu Arg Thr Glu Met Tyr Thr Cys Lys 345

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 124 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Thr Thr Lys Thr Cys Trp Thr Thr Leu Pro 10 Lys Phe Arg Glu Val Gly His Leu Leu Lys Glu Lys Tyr Asn Ala Ala 30 25 Val Gln Val Glu Val Val Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Arg Gln Pro Thr Phe 40 35 Leu Arg Ile Lys Gln Leu Arg Ser Tyr Gln Lys Pro Met Glu Thr Asp 60 Leu Val Tyr Ile Glu Lys Ser Pro Asn Tyr Cys Glu Glu Asp Ala Ala 65 70 75 80 Thr Gly Ser Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Arg Ile Cys Asn Arg Thr Ser Pro 90 85 Gly Ala Asp Gly Cys Asp Thr Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asn Thr 105 110 100 His Gln Tyr Thr Lys Val Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Lys 120 115

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 365 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Met Ala Gly Ser Ala Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Ala

10 Ile Phe Phe Ser Phe Ala Gln Val Val Ile Glu Ala Asn Ser Trp Trp 25 20 Ser Leu Gly Met Asn Asn Pro Val Gln Met Ser Glu Val Tyr Ile Ile 40 Gly Ala Gln Pro Leu Cys Ser Gln Leu Ala Gly Leu Ser Gln Gly Gln 55 Lys Lys Leu Cys His Leu Tyr Gln Asp His Met Gln Tyr Ile Gly Glu 70 75 Gly Ala Lys Thr Gly Ile Lys Glu Cys Gln Tyr Gln Phe Arg His Arg 85 90 Arg Trp Asn Cys Ser Thr Val Asp Asn Thr Ser Val Phe Gly Arg Val 100 105 110 Met Gln Ile Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Ala Phe Thr Tyr Ala Val Ser Ala 120 Ala Gly Val Val Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Ala Cys Arg Glu Gly Glu Leu 130 135 140 Ser Thr Cys Gly Cys Ser Arg Ala Ala Arg Pro Lys Asp Leu Pro Arg 150 155 Asp Trp Leu Trp Gly Gly Cys Gly Asp Asn Ile Asp Tyr Gly Tyr Arg 165 175 170 Phe Ala Lys Glu Phe Val Asp Ala Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Ile His Ala 185 180 Lys Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ser Ala Arg Ile Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn 200 205 195 Glu Ala Gly Arg Arg Thr Val Tyr Asn Leu Ala Asp Val Ala Cys Lys 215 220 210 Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Lys Thr Cys Trp Leu Gln
225 230 235 240 230 235 225 Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Lys Val Gly Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Lys Tyr Asp 245 250 Ser Ala Ala Ala Met Arg Leu Asn Ser Arg Gly Lys Leu Val Gln Val 270 265 260 Asn Ser Arg Phe Asn Ser Pro Thr Thr Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Ile Asp 280 285 275 Pro Ser Pro Asp Tyr Cys Val Arg Asn Glu Ser Thr Gly Ser Leu Gly 300 295 Thr Gln Gly Arg Leu Cys Asn Lys Thr Ser Glu Gly Met Asp Gly Cys 310 315 Glu Leu Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asp Gln Phe Lys Thr Val Gln 325 330 Thr Glu Arg Cys His Cys Lys Phe His Trp Cys Cys Tyr Val Lys Cys 345 340 Lys Lys Cys Thr Glu Ile Val Asp Gln Phe Val Cys Lys 360

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 5607 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

ATGTATGTAT GTATGTATGT ATGTATGTAT ACGTGCGTGC ACCTGTGTGT GCTTGGTGTC 60
AGTGGGGGCTC AGACATCACC TGATTCCCTG GAACTGGAGT TACAGGTGGC TATAAGCCAC

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CACTTGGGTG 180	CTGAGAACAG	AGTCCGGGCC	TCTGGCAGAG	CAGTCAGTGC	TTTTAGCCAC
TGAGCCACTC	TCATCCCCCC	AATTATGTTC	ATCTTGAGTT	GGGCAGGTAC	GGTGGCGGAA
	ATCCCAGCAG	TCACTGGACC	ATCATGGGTT	CTACATATTA	AACCTTTATG
300 TTAGGTAGGG	TCACACAGCA	AGATCCGGTC	ACAAAACCAG	CAACAACAAA	AACCAAAAGG
360 AGCCAGCTTC	TTCCCACAAG	CATTCTTTCC	CTCAGGTCTT	CAGCTCCATC	TGACAGCTAC
420 TCGGCTGGTG	GTCCTATCCT	TTCTGAGCCT	AGTTGCCAGA	GAAACAAGCC	CGGTTCATCT
480 TCATGACTAG	CACATCTAAT	GATAAGCACA	GGTTGACTCA	AGGTGCCATA	GAGTGACACT
540 AGGTACCCAG	AGCGACAGAA	TGACACCTAT	GAGTGCACGT	CGTTAATCAC	AAACACACAC
600 ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	ACACACACAC	TCATGCACCC	ACCTGCAAAC	ACAATTGCAG
660				ATACACTGCG	
720					
780				AAATTACACA	
AAGGGCTCAA 840	AATGTTCTTC	GTTAGAAGTT	TCTGGATACA	CCAATACACA	GGAGCGTGCA
CCCTCAGAAC	ACATGTACAC	TTTGACTTAA	TCTCACGGGT	GACACACCGA	CGCTTACACT
	CACAGAGGCA	AACTGCTGGG	CGCTTCTGAG	TTTCTCACTG	CCACCAGCTC
GGTTTGCTCA	GCCTACCCCC	GCACCCCGCG	CCCGGGAATC	CCTGACCACA	GCTCCACCCA
	CCTTCTTTTC	CTTCTCTGTC	CAGCCGTCGG	GGTTCCTGGG	TGAGGAAGTG
1080 TCTCCACGGA	GTCGCTGGCT	AGAACCACAA	CTTTCATCCT	GCCATTCAGA	ATAGGGAAGA
1140 GAAGAGACCA	CAGCGTAGGG	GGGACAGAGG	AGACGGACTT	CGAGAGGACA	GCCCCACCGG
1200				CCCAGCGCAT	TGTCCCCGCG
1260				CAGAAGAGTG	
1320					
1380				GCAGACCTGG	
ACCAGGCAGG 1440	GGGCGGGGT	GAGCCCCGAC	GGTTAGCCTG	TCAGCTCTTT	GCTCAGACCG
GCAAGAGCCA 1500	CAGCTTCGCT	CGCCACTCAT	TGTCTGTGGC	CCTGACCAGT	GCGCCCTGGT
GCTTTTAGTG	CCGCCCGGGC	CCGGAGGGGC	AGCCTCTTCT	CACTGCAGTC	AGCGCCGCAA
	CCTATAAGAG	GCGGTGCCTC	CCGCAGTGGC	TGCTTCAGCC	CAGCAGCCAG
GACAGCGAAC	CATGCTGCCT	GCGGCCCGCC	TCCAGACTTA	TTAGAGCCAG	CCTGGGAACT
	CCCTCACCGC	TGTGTCCAGT	CCCACCGTCG	CGGACAGCAA	CCACAGTCGT
1740 CAGAACCGCA	GCACAGAACC	AGCAAGGCCA	GGCAGGCCAT	GGGGCTCTGG	GCGCTGCTGC
1800 CCAGCTGGGT	TTCTACTACG	TTGCTACTGG	CACTGACCGC	TCTGCCCGCA	GCCCTGGCTG
1860				GGTCCGCCAC	
1920				TGGGGATCAC	
1980	JUDUJAJUUA	CITACCCAGC	TOCOMOGOIG	TOGGATONC	CARCCIACAG

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ACCCCCCTCG 2040					
GAAGTGGGGC	ACATCATTGG	CATGCAGAAG	CCCAGATACA	CCAGGCTCAG	AGACCATTCC
	GACCCCGTTT	CTGCTGAGCA	ACAGGTCCCA	ACCTCGCTGT	GGTGGGTGCT
2160 CAGGTGTCCC	TTAGGTCTTG	AACCAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA	ACCAGATATT
	TGAGGGAGTG	GAATTCCTAA	GTTTTTCAAG	GTGGGCAAGG	CTGCAGGTGG
	CGGGGGCTGA	CTTGAAGAAA	GGAAGAGCTA	AGGTAGCCAT	GCCTTTTCTG
	AGACTCTGGA	GCTCAGGGCC	AGGCAAGGAT	AGGGTGGTAC	AGCCTGTATG
	AGGTCCCCTC	CCCTGGACTG	AACCCTTATG	CATCCCGCCA	GGGGCATCGT
	TCCTCCACGA	ACCTGTTGAC	GGATTCCAAG	AGTCTGCAGC	TGGTGCTCGA
	CAGCTGCTGA	GCCGCAAGCA	GCGGCGACTG	ATCCGACAGA	ACCCGGGGAT
	GTGAGTGGAG	GGCTCCAGAG	CGCTGTGCGA	GAGTGCAAAT	GGCAATTCCG
	TGGAACTGCC	CCACTGCTCC	GGGGCCCCAC	CTCTTCGGCA	AGATCGTCAA
2700 CCGAGGTGGG 2760	TGCCCAGGAA	AGCGACGCTT	CCGGGATTAA	GGGAAAAGCA	GGGTCATCTC
CAGGGCATAG	GCGGGCGAAG	GCAGGGAAGA	CATCCCAGGG	TTATATGTGA	TCAAACTGAG
	TGCCGGCAGT	TACCGTAGGT	CAGCACCAGA	TTCTTTCTAG	CCTTGCGTTG
	CTTTAACGTT	GCTGGCCACT	GGCCCACAGA	AAGGGAATTC	CGGATCGTGG
	ACAGCTGTTT	TTCCCTAGCC	TTCCTCAAAG	GTACCTGGGA	AGCTGATCTC
	CTAGGGTTGT	GCTTCGCACC	CAGCAAAGTT	TGCACTGCCA	ATACTAGTAG
3060 CGATCTTGGC 3120	TATGCAGATT	TGTTCTACTT	GGGAATCTCC	CCTTGGAGCT	GCTCTGCTAG
GGCTCTGGAG	TCTCAGTAAA	GCTTAGAGAG	GAGGGCATTC	CATGCTTCGC	ACACATGACT
3180 CCAAGGATGT 3240	TGGACTGTAG	GGTACCAAGT	CTTCCAAACA	GGGTGCTGAG	TTGGCCCCAC
GCCTTCTCTC 3300	AACTGATGCG	GGGTCGCTTC	ACCCACAGGC	TGCCGAGAAA	CAGCGTTCAT
CTTCGCAATC	ACCTCCGCCG	GGGTCACACA	TTCCGTGGCG	CGCTCCTGCT	CCGAAGGCTC
CATCGAGTCC	TGCACCTGCG	ACTACCGGCG	GCGCGGCCCT	GGGGGCCCCG	ACTGGCACTG
3420 GGGGGGCTGC 3480	AGTGACAACA	TCGATTTTGG	TCGCCTCTTT	GGCCGAGAGT	TCGTGGACTC
CGGGGAGAAG 3540	GGGCGGGACC	TACGCTTCCT	CATGAACCTT	CACAACAACG	AGGCAGGGCG
AACGGTACGT	CGGTGTGTCC	GGAACCAATG	GCAGGGGAGA	TGTAAGACAG	GTGCACGGGG
ACAGAGGCAC	AGGGAGGGG	TTCCCGAGAG	: AGTGGGACTC	TAGGAGGGAA	GACAGAGAAG
AGGTGGTGGT 3720	TGAGGGCAAA	GAGGTTCCTG	: AGCTGATGAC	AGAACAGAAG	AGATTAGCAG
GCTATCAACA 3780	CGTGGGATGT	ATTGAGATGG	GTCCATGGCA	CACTTTTGAA	AGATAAAAGT
GACTTGCTGG	CGTGGAGCAG	AGTCTGGCCG	: AATGTCCCTA	TCTCAGCGGG	CCATTTTGCA

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CTTCCTCTCT 3900	CCCGAGCTTA	GTCACACCTG	GACCTTGGCT	GAAGTTTCCA	CAGCATCGAC
GTGACCCGGG	TGGGGTGGGG	GTGGGGAAGT	ATGGGTGGTG	GTTCGTGGGA	TGTTGGCTTT
	TCCCTCCTCC	CCTCGTCCCC	TCCTCCCCCA	GACCGTGTTC	TCTGAGATGC
4020 GCCAAGAGTG	CAAATGCCAC	GGGATGTCCG	GCTCCTGCAC	GGTGCGCACG	TGTTGGATGC
4080 GGCTGCCCAC	GCTGCGCGCT	GTGGGCGACG	TGCTGCGCGA	CCGCTTCGAC	GGCGCCTCCC
4140 GCGTCCTTTA	CGGCAACCGA	GGCAGCAACC	GCGCCTCGCG	GGCGGAGCTG	CTGCGCCTGG
4200 AGCCCGAAGA	CCCCGCGCAC	AAGCCTCCCT	CCCCTCACGA	CCTCGTCTAC	TTCGAGAAAT
4260 CGCCCAACTT	CTGCACGTAC	AGTGGCCGCC	TGGGCACAGC	TGGCACAGCT	GGACGAGCTT
4320 GCAACAGCTC	GTCTCCCGCG	CTGGACGGCT	GTGAGCTGCT	GTGCTGTGGC	CGAGGCCACC
4380				CTTCCACTGG	
4440				GTGTCTATGA	
4500				CTCGCTGGTC	
4560				CGATCCATCT	
4620				GAACCCTTTT	
4680				ACTCCTTTTG	
4740				GTGGGGGTGG	
4800	GTTGCGGTTC			ACCTCTTTGG	
4860				TCTAACCAGC	
4920				CGAGTTGAAA	
4980				CCCTACATTC	
5040					
5100				CAGCCTCCTC	
5160				AAATGTGGCC	
5220				TCCAGCCTGG	
5280	CCCACCTCAC				
5340					AGTATTTCCT
5400					TCTGAGGAAT
AAAATATCTA					ATGGCTTCCA
ACGTCCTCTT					AAGAGATAGA
GTTGTTGAAG	ATCTCTTTTC	: CAGGGCCTGA	GCAAGGACCC	TGAGATCCTG	ACCCTTGGAT
	GAGACCAACI	AGGGATC			
~ <del></del>					

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  (A) LENGTH: 2301 base pairs
  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

AGCAGAGCGG	ACGGGCGCGC	GGGAGGCGCG	CAGAGCTTTC	GGGCTGCAGG	CGCTCGCTGC
	TTGGGCTGTG	GGCGAGGCGG	TCCGGGCTGG	CCTTTATCGC	TCGCTGGGCC
	AACTTTATCA	GCGAGTCGCC	ACTCGTCGCA	GGACCGAGCG	GGGGGCGGG
	GCGGCGGCCG	TGACGAGGCG	CTCCCGGAGC	TGAGCGCTTC	TGCTCTGGGC
	CCCGCACACG	GAGTCTGACC	TGATGCAGAC	GCAAGGGGGT	TAATATGAAC
GCCCCTCTCG 360	GTGGAATCTG	GCTCTGGCTC	CCTCTGCTCT	TGACCTGGCT	CACCCCCGAG
GTCAACTCTT 420	CATGGTGGTA	CATGAGAGCT	ACAGGTGGCT	CCTCCAGGGT	GATGTGCGAT
AATGTGCCAG 480	GCCTGGTGAG	CAGCCAGCGG	CAGCTGTGTC	ACCGACATCC	AGATGTGATG
540		GGCCGAGTGG			
600		CCTGGACAGG			
660		CTTTGTTTAT			
720		AGGAGAAGTA			
780		AGGCATTTT			
840		CGCATTTGTG			
900		CAACAACAGA			
960		CGGGGTGAGC			
1020		AACGGGCGAT			
1080		TGGCACAGGT			
1140		AGCAGGCCGT			
1200		TGGGAGAGGC			
1260		CTGGTGCTGC			
1320		GGCCCCCAAG			
1380		CTTCCCTTCT			
1440		GGGGGGATAT			TATCTCAACG
1500		GGGGGCCCCA			
1560					

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CTACCCTATT CTATCCATCT CCTGGTGTTC TGCAGTCATC TCCCCTCCTG GCGAGTTCTC TTTGGAAATA GCATGACAGG CTGTTCAGCC GGGAGGGTGG TGGGCCCAGA CCACTGTCTC 1680 CACCCACCTT GACGTTTCTT CTTTCTAGAG CAGTTGGCCA AGCAGAAAAA AAAGTGTCTC 1740 AAAGGAGCTT TCTCAATGTC TTCCCACAAA TGGTCCCAAT TAAGAAATTC CATACTTCTC 1800 TCAGATGGAA CAGTAAAGAA AGCAGAATCA ACTGCCCCTG ACTTAACTTT AACTTTTGAA 1860 AAGACCAAGA CTTTTGTCTG TACAAGTGGT TTTACAGCTA CCACCCTTAG GGTAATTGGT AATTACCTGG AGAAGAATGG CTTTCAATAC CCTTTTAAGT TTAAAATGTG TATTTTTCAA 1980 GGCATTTATT GCCATATTAA AATCTGATGT AACAAGGTGG GGACGTGTGT CCTTTGGTAC 2040 TATGGTGTGT TGTATCTTTG TAAGAGCAAA AGCCTCAGAA AGGGATTGCT TTGCATTACT 2100 GTCCCCTTGA TATAAAAAT CTTTAGGGAA TGAGAGTTCC TTCTCACTTA GAATCTGAAG 2160 GGAATTAAAA AGAAGATGAA TGGTCTGGCA ATATTCTGTA ACTATTGGGT GAATATGGTG GAAAATAATT TAGTGGATGG AATATCAGAA GTATATCTGT ACAGATCAAG AAAAAAAGGA 2280 AGAATAAAAT TCCTATATCA T 2301

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 2814 base pairs

  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GAATTCATGT	CTTACGGTCA	AGGCAGAGGG	CCCAGCGCCA	CTGCAGCCGC	GCCACCTCCC
	CAGCCCAGGC	GTCCGCGCTC	TCGGGGTGGA	CTCCCCCCGC	TGCGCGCTCA
	GGCTCCTCTC	GGATACCTCT	TAGTGCTCTG	CAGCCTGAAG	CAGGCTCTGG
	GATCTGGTGG	TCCTTGGCTG	TGGGACCCCA	GTACTCCTCT	CTGAGCACTC
	CTGTGCCAGC	ATCCCAGGCC	TGGTACCGAA	GCAGCTGCGC	TTCTGCAGGA
	GATCATGCCC	AGCGTGGCTG	AGGGTGTCAA	AGCGGGCATC	CAGGAGTGCC
360 AGCACCAGTT	CCGAGGCCGG	CGTTGGAACT	GCACCACCGT	CAGCAACAGC	CTGGCCATCT
420 TTGGCCCTGT	TCTGGACAAA	GCCACCCGGG	AGTCAGCCTT	TGTCCATGCC	ATCGCCTCCG
<del>-</del>	TTTCGCAGTG	ACACGCTCCT	GTGCAGAGGG	ATCAGCTGCT	ATCTGTGGGT
540 GCAGCAGCCG	CCTCCAGGGC	TCCCCAGGCG	AGGGCTGGAA	GTGGGGCGGC	TGTAGTGAGG
600 ACATTGAATT	TGGAGGAATG	GTCTCTCGGG	AGTTTGCCGA	TGCCAGGGAG	AACCGGCCGG
660 ATGCCCGCTC 720	TGCCATGAAC	CGTCACAACA	ATGAGGCTGG	GCGCCAGGCC	ATCGCCAGTC

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ACATGCACCT	CAAGTGCAAA	TGCCACGGGC	TATCTGGCAG	CTGTGAAGTG	AAGACCTGCT
780 GGTGGTCGCA	GCCGGACTTC	CGCACCATCG	GGGATTTCCT	CAAGGACAAG	TATGACAGTG
	GGTGGTAGAG	AAACACCGAG	AGTCTCGTGG	CTGGGTGGAG	ACCCTGAGGC
900 CACGTTACAC	GTACTTCAAG	GTGCCGACAG	AACGCGACCT	GGTCTACTAC	GAGGCCTCAC
960 CCAACTTCTG	CGAACCTAAC	CCCGAAACCG	GCTCCTTCGG	GACGCGTGAC	CGCACCTGCA
1020 ATGTGAGCTC	GCATGGCATA	GATGGGTGCG	ACCTGTTGTG	CTGCGGGCGC	GGGCATAACG
1080 CGCGCACTGA	GCGACGGAGG	GAGAAATGCC	ACTGTGTTTT	CCATTGGTGC	TGCTACGTCA
1140 GCTGCCAGGA	GTGCACACGT	GTCTATGACG	TGCACACCTG	CAAGTAGGAG	AGCTCCTAAC
1200 ACGGGAGCAG	GGTTCATTCC	GAGGGGCAAG	GTTCCTACCT	GGGGGCGGG	TTCCTACTTG
1260 GAGGGGTCTC	TTACTTGGGG	ACTCGGTTCT	TACTTGAGGG	CGGAGATCCT	ACCTGTGAGG
1320 GTCTCATACC	TAAGGACCCG	GTTTCTGCCT	TCAGCCTGGG	CTCCTATTTG	GGATCTGGGT
1380 TCCTTTTTAG	GGGAGAAGCT	CCTGTCTGGG	ATACGGGTTT	CTGCCCGAGG	GTGGGGCTCC
1440 ACTTGGGGAT	GGAATTCCAA	TTTGGGCCGG	AAGTCCTACC	TCAATGGCTT	GGACTCCTCT
1500			GTAAGCTACT		
1560			GTCCCTCCTC		
1620			CCTATTTGGG		
1600			GGAGACCCCC		
1740			AAGGAGGAGT		
1900			CTTTCCAGTC		
1860			TGGCAGAATG		
1920			CCTGGGTACC		
1980			CAGAGCTTTC		
2040			GAACAGACTC		
2100 CTCTAGGAAT			AGGATCCTGG		
2160			AGATCTCCCG		
2220			GATGTTGCCT		
2280			GAGCCAGGGT		
2340					CCCTGTCCCG
2400					ATCTGCCACA
2460					GGGAGGGGAT
2520					GCACACGCGT
2580					

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GGTGACTGAC TGTCTTCTGC CTGGAACTTT GCGTTCGCGC TTGTAACTTT ATTTTCAATG CTGCTATATC CACCCACCAC TGGATTTAGA CAAAAGTGAT TTTCTTTTTT TTTTTTCTT 2700 TTCTTTCTAT GAAAGAAATT ATTTTAGTTT ATAGTATGTT TGTTTCAAAT AATGGGGAAA 2760 

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 333 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid

  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Cys Lys Cys His Gly Leu Ser Gly Ser Cys Glu Val Lys Thr Cys Trp 10 1 Trp Ser Gln Pro Asp Phe Arg Ala Ile Gly Asp Phe Leu Lys Asp Lys 30 20 Tyr Asp Ser Ala Ser Glu Met Val Val Glu Lys His Arg Glu Ser Arg 40 35 Gly Trp Val Glu Thr Leu Arg Pro Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Phe Lys Val Pro 55 50 Thr Glu Arg Asp Leu Val Tyr Tyr Glu Ala Ser Pro Asn Phe Cys Glu 75 70 Pro Asn Pro Glu Thr Gly Ser Phe Gly Thr Arg Asp Arg Thr Cys Ans 95 90 85 Val Ser Ser His Gly Ile Asp Gly Cys Asp Leu Leu Cys Cys Gly Arg 105 100 Gly His Asn Ala Arg Ala Glu Arg Arg Arg Glu Lys Cys Arg Cys Val 120 115 Phe His Trp Cys Cys 130

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 399 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

TGTAAGTGCC ACGGGCTGTC GGGCAGCTGC GAGGTGAAGA CATGCTGGTG GTCGCAACCC GACTTCCGCG CCATCGGTGA CTTCCTCAAG GACAAGTACG ACAGCGCCTC GGAGATGGTG 120 GTGGAGAAGC ACCGGGAGTC CCGCGGCTGG GTGGAGACCC TGCGGCCGCG CTACACCTAC TTCAAGGTGC CCACGGAGCG CGACCTGGTC TACTACGAGG CCTCGCCCAA CTTCTGCGAG CCCAACCCTG AGACGGGCTC CTTCGGCACG CGCGACCGCA CCTGCAACGT CAGCTCGCAC 300

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### What is claimed is:

- 1. An enriched population of mammalian neural precursor cells committed to a cell fate, said cells being characterized in that they exhibit a stem cell phenotype in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide but not in the absence of said Wnt polypeptide.
- 2. An enriched population of mammalian dopaminergic neuron precursor cells, said cells being characaterized in that they exhibit a stem cell phenotype in the presence of a Wnt polypeptide and differentiate into dopaminergic neurons in the absence of said Wnt polypeptide.
- 3. The population of claim 2, wherein said Wnt polypeptide is a Wnt-1 class polypeptide.
- 4. The population of claim 3, wherein said Wnt polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of Wnt-1, Wnt-2, Wnt-3a, Wnt-7a, and Wnt-7b.
- 5. The population of claim 4, wherein said Wnt polypeptide is Wnt-1.
- 6. The population of claim 5, wherein said Wnt-1 polypeptide has a sequence that is at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: (human Wnt-1).
  - 7. The population of claim 2, wherein said cells are human cells.
- 8. The population of claim 7, wherein said cells 25 are fetal human cells.
  - 9. The population of claim 2, wherein said cells are porcine cells.

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- 10. An enriched population of mammalian dorsal hindbrain precursor cells, said cells being characterized in that they exhibit a stem cell phenotype in the presence of both a Wnt-1 polypeptide and a Wnt-3a polypeptide but not in the absence of said Wnt-1 polypeptide and said Wnt-3a polypeptide.
- 11. An enriched population of mammalian hippocampal neuron precursor cells, said cells being characterized in that they exhibit a stem cell phenotype in the presence of a Wnt-3a polypeptide and differentiate into hippocampal neurons in the absence of said Wnt-3a polypeptide..
- 12. The population of claim 11, wherein said Wnt-3a polypeptide has a sequence that is at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NO: (mouse Wnt-3a).
- 13. The population of claim 11, wherein said cells are human cells.
- of neural cell precursor cells to enrich for dorsal neural precursor cells, comprising culturing said population with Wnt polypeptide, wherein said dorsal neural precursor cells selectively proliferate in the presence of said Wnt polypeptide.
- 15. A method of stimulating cell proliferation of a dorsal neural precursor cell comprising contacting said cell with a Wnt-1 polypeptide or a Wnt-3a polypeptide.
  - 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said cell is contacted with both a Wnt-1 polypeptide and a Wnt-3a polypeptide.

- 52 -

- 17. A method of inducing neuronal regeneration in an adult mammal suffering from a neurodegenerative disorder, comprising transplanting into said mammal an enriched population of dorsal neural precursor cells.
- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein said disorder is Parkinson's Disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Diffuse Lewy Body Disease, Cortical-basal Ganglionic Degeneration, Hallervorden-Spatz Disease, or Myoclonic Epilepsy.
- 19. The method of claim 17, further comprising administering to said mammal a Wnt polypeptide or Wnt agonist.
  - 20. A method of treating Parkinson's disease, comprising transplanting into the brain of a patient an enriched population of dopaminergic neuron precursor cells.

# COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am an original, first and sole inventor, which is claimed and for which a utility patent is sought on the invention entitled:

### INDUCTION OF NEURONAL REGENERATION

الحا	was filed on October 30, 2000, as United States non-provisional application U.S.S.N. 09/674,292, (as the national-phase application of PCT/US98/08716, filed April 30, 1998) bearing Attorney Docket No. 21508-022 Natl.
	y state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified cation, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.
	owledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of olication in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.
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Appln.	Country	Filing Date	Priority	Priority Claimed		
Number	(if PCT, so indicate)	(dd/mm/yy)	Yes	No		

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Application No. (U.S.S.N.)	Filing Date (dd/mm/yy)	Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

PCT International Applications designating the United States:

PCT International Application No.	PCT Filing Date	Status
PCT/US98/08716	30 April 1998	Pending

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Attorney or Agent	Registration	Attorney or Agent	Registration No.
	No.		
Kevin N. Ainsworth	39,586	Christina V. Karnakis	45,899
Ingrid A. Beattie	42,306	Robert V. Klauzinski	42,742
William Belanger	40,509	Kristin E. Konzak	44,848
Naomi Biswas	38,384	Cynthia Kozakiewicz	42,764
Duane Blake	47,279	Barry J. Marenberg	40,715
Yong Choi	43,324	William A. Marino	44,219
David F. Crosby	36,400	A. Jason Mirabito	28,161
Brett N. Dorny	35,860	Michel Morency	Limited
·			Recognition
Marianne Downing	42,870	Carol H. Peters	45,010
Ivor R. Elrifi	39,529	David W. Poirier	43,007
Heidi A. Erlacher	45,409	Michael Renaud	44,299
Christina Gadiano	37,628	Brian Rosenbloom	41,276
Richard Gervase	P-46,725	Robert J. Sayre	42,124
John A. Harre	37,345	Thomas M. Sullivan	39,392
Brian P. Hopkins	42,669	Janine M. Susan	46,119
Shane Hunter	41,858	Howard Susser	33,556
David E. Johnson	41,874	Shelby J. Walker	45,192
Kris Kalidindi	41,461		

all of MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY AND POPEO PC, One Financial Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, as Applicant's attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation to take any and all action necessary with regard to the above-identified patent.

Address all telephone calls to Ingrid A. Beattie at telephone number 617/348-1838. Address all correspondence to:

Ingrid A. Beattie
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C.
One Financial Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or patent issued thereon.

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Alme	4/26/01
Inventor's Signature	Date
Full Name of Inventor: Andrew P. McMahon	
Citizenship: United Kingdom	
Residence: 128 Kendall Road, Lexington, MA 02421	
Post Office Address: Same as above	
Inventor's Signature	Date
Full Name of Inventor: Scott K. Lee	
Citizenship: United States	
Residence: 5812 Merton Court, Alexandria, Virginia 22	2311
Post Office Address: Same as above	
	D-4-
Inventor's Signature	Date
Full Name of Inventor: Shinji Takada	
Citizenship: Japan	
Residence:	

Post Office Address:

Date of Deposit: May 17, 2001

### COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

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	filed April 30, 1998) bearing Attorney Docket No. 21508-022 Natl.
	med April 50, 1990) bearing received 200 med 100 200 m

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 §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's
certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application designating at least
one country other than the United States listed below and have also identified
below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT
International application having a filing date before that of the application on
which priority is claimed.

Appln.	Country (if PCT, so indicate)	Filing Date (dd/mm/yy)	Priority Claimed	
Number			Yes	No

<b>Express Mail Label No</b>	. EF 371228939US
Date of Denosit	

Attorney Docket No. 21508-022 Natl.

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	- N	

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Duane Blake	47,279	Barry J. Marenberg	40,715
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Brett N. Dorny	35,860	Michel Morency	Limited
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Marianne Downing	42,870	Carol H. Peters	45,010
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Heidi A. Erlacher	45,409	Michael Renaud	44,299
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A ... 3

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Inventor's Sig	nature	Date
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Post Office A	ddress: Same as above	
		Data
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Full Name of	Inventor: Scott M. K. Lee	
Citizenship:	United States	
Residence:	5812 Merton Court, Alexandria, Virginia 2	2311
Post Office A	ddress: Same as above	
<b>≯</b> £	ddress: Same as above  inge Ta kade  gnature  Inventor: Shinji Takada	4/16/0/
Inventor's Signature	mature	Date
Full Name of	Inventor: Shinji Takada	
Citizenship:	Japan	
Residence:	212 Fushimigodoshukusha, Nishibugyocho	o, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto
	612- <del>8014</del> Japan	

Post Office Address: Same as above

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Boston, Massachusetts 02111

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B	Inventor's Signature	Date
$\backslash$	Full Name of Inventor: Andrew P. McMahon	
1	Citizenship: United Kingdom MA	
	Residence: 128 Kendall Road, Lexington, MA 02421	
	Post Office Address: Same as above 1	
	fort m- Lee	April 24, 200
_	Inventor's Signature	Date
B	Full Name of Inventor: Scott M. K. Lee	
4	Citizenship: United States	
U	Residence: 5812 Merton Court, Alexandria, Virginia 22	311
	Post Office Address: Same as above	
	Inventor's Signature	Date
$\sim$	Full Name of Inventor: Shinji Takada	
)	Citizenship: Japan	
	Residence: 212 Fushimigodoshukusha, Nishibugyocho,	Fushimi-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto
	612-8014 Japan - JアX	
	Post Office Address: Same as above	

Date of Deposit: May 17, 2001

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Appln.	Country	Filing Date	Priority Claimed			
Number	(if PCT, so indicate)	(dd/mm/yy)	Yes	No		
	the state of the s					

<110> McMahon, Andrew P Lee, Scott K Takada, Shinji

<120> Induction of Neuronal Regeneration

<130> 21508-022-NATL

<140> 09/674,292

<141> 1998-04-30

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<213> Homo sapiens

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